ON SALES.
N & FOSTER.
NG-OUT SALE
OF
INTINGS
KE PLACE
n and Evening,
ral Hall,
and Twenty-second-st.,
-2 o'clock p. m.
on the best talent of
European Artists is
est Pictures remain
the collection will
until time of sale.
N & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.
Randolph-st.
FURNITURE
UCTION,
ng, May 8, at 10 o'clock,
Fine Parlor Furniture, Mar Mirror, Oil Paintings, Dining-ture, Elegant China and Gilt Set fast, dinner, and tea set, Mat-6½-octave Gilbert & Co. Piano.
ON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
ortgage Sale
OF
l Furniture,
UCTION,
g, May 9, at 10 o'clock,
room, 87 Market-st.
TOREY.
ON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
BUTTERS & CO.
PAINTING
ALE
CONTINUED
day) Afternoon,
SALESROOMS,
OUTH CANAL-ST.
TTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
sday, May 8
-made Clothing, spring styles.
Style Parasols.
and Boys' Hats and Caps.
Goods.
and other Trunks.
omen's and Misses' Hos-
ishing Goods, Cassimeres,
ons, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
rsday, May 8.
GOODS,
de Clothing,
ods, Carpeting,
oes, etc.,
RSDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock,
TTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
RS & CO.'S
ATURDAY'S SALE
OF
d Furniture,
FORTES, &c.,
May 10, at 9 o'clock,
57 South Canal-st.
N A. RICE & CO.
e and Carnival of Music,
servatory of Music,
corner of Twentieth-st.,
y 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.
. GOLDBECK, who leaves for
onsisting of one beautiful
H ORGAN,
gnificent Pianos.
T HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
oung Calf, one fine blooded Scotch
; also, one Lady's English Side-
quite new, &c., &c. The Organ
hree months, is very powerful and
best ever turned out by its mak-
ted Johnson & Co., of Westfield,
e Pianos are:
, Hallet & Davis, cost $1,500.
ck & Co., cost $1,000.
Kimball, each $500.
months. Good musicians will be
hose in attendance by a display of
ments.
most new, and rich, consisting of
s, Dining-room Furniture, Book-
overs and Stools, Lounges, Easy
, &c.
dest chances ever offered in Chi-
without reserve.
RICE & CO., Auctioneers,
Offices, 147 Randolph-st.
P. GORE & CO.,
and 26 Randolph-st.
ND-ST, NEAR INDIANA-AV.
AUCTION,
Y, MAY 8, at 10 o'clock,
ASS FURNITURE,
er Sets, Easy Chairs, Mar-
, Bedsteads, Mattresses,
s, Marble-Top Commodes,
bles, What-Nots, Brussel
s, China, Silver and Glass-
es, 3 Ice Chests.
P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.
AUCTION.
d Furniture,
l first-class Dwellings.
ts, Extension Tables, Sofas,
Marble-top Bureaus & Commodes,
, Rockers, Chairs, Mirrors,
ttresses,
pets, Dressing Cases,
Crockery, 120 Pkgs. Glassware
and Harnesses.
May 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
R & HARRISON.
ION SALE OF
s & Harness,
NING, at 10 o'clock,
ies, Rockaways, Road Wagons,
p, and 40 Sets Single and Double
HARRISON, Auctioneers,
81 and 83 South Canal-st.
AGE SALE OF
ked Hams,
ed Hams,
Smoked Beef,
Corned Beef,
TWO SAUSAGE MACHINES,
Y, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
& HARRISON, Auctioneers,
81 and 83 South Canal-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1873. NUMBER 263.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

AT RETAIL.

FRENCH CHINA,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
Silver-Plated Goods,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c

BURLEY & TYRRELL
274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

WE ARE
SELLING

White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros.,
219 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
House at Highland Park.

10 rooms, in fine condition; two acres of land; near Depot. For sale at a great bargain. Apply to
W. A. JAMES,
275 Canal-st.

Building Lots
AND
HOUSES WANTED.

We have customers for HOUSES and GOOD BUILDING LOTS.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 & 83 South Clark-st.

ACRE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

20 Acres within four miles of Court House. 11 Acres adjoining Woodlawn, which can be retailed at large profit.
WING & FARLIN,
85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE,
A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER on North Dearborn-st., south of Division.
S. S. GREELEY,
22 Nixon's Building.

Highland Park Building Co.,
Office 158 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINES,
Removed from 573 Wabash-av. to
39 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Near Sherman House, where these popular Family and Light Manufacturing Sewing Machines can be obtained; also, Needles, Thread and Attachments. Machines repaired as usual.
Agents wanted in every County in this State.
C. W. SHERWOOD,
General Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TUBE WELLS.

Having many inquiries for our celebrated Tube Wells for Chicago and suburban towns, we have engaged Messrs. A. & G. B. HOVEY, who have made our Wells successfully for several years, both in Iowa and this State. AS A PROOF OF THIS FACT, they will make a good Well at a reasonable price, using GALVANIZED PIPE, and the celebrated HOLLY PUMP, with S. L. BIGNALL'S Patent Filter. EVERY WELL WARRANTED to furnish a GOOD FLOW OF WATER, OR NO CHARGE. Orders received at our Hardware Store.
S. L. BIGNALL & CO., 208 Lake-st.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against manufacturing, selling, or using any of S. L. Bignall's Patent Filter Well Points, unless bought of us or our authorized Agents.
S. L. BIGNALL & CO., 208 Lake-st.

WE CAN OFFER,

To a man whose acquirements are unexceptionable, and whose time can be wholly given to a pleasant and remunerative employment, an excellent chance, and we hereby solicit correspondence with those only of good social standing. Address
BLACKALLER & BEECROFT,
Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

For Johann Magnus Lindgreen,

From Skane, in Sweden, is a letter and information from his relatives, to be had at the office of Skow-Petersen, Tyberg & Co., No. 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Notice.

A meeting of the citizens of the First Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward will be held this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Davis & Co., corner of Van Buren and Paulina-sts. All persons interested in Ward improvements are invited to attend.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

THE "PROVIDENCE"
CLOTHES WRINGER

Has the Moulton Roll, Metal Journal Castings, Adjustable Curved Clamp, Double Spiral Gear. Look at it before buying an inferior article.
S. H. & E. Y. MOORE,
43 Lake-st.

CARRIAGES.

LARGE VARIETY
OF
ELEGANT
CARRIAGES,

Light Park Phaetons, four and Six Seats; T Carts, Dog Carts, Landaus, Landaulettes, Coaches, Coupes, Broughams, Kendall Jump Seats and Pony Phaetons, Four and Six-Seat Rockaways, Road Wagons, Concord Wagons, Omnibuses.
Hill's Celebrated Concord Harness.

COAN & TEN BROEKE
CARRIAGE MF'G CO.,
Randolph and Ann-sts.

CARRIAGES.
R. M. STIVERS,
Of 144, 146, 148, 150 and 152 East Thirty-first-st.,
NEW YORK,

Is manufacturing, and has three large show rooms, equal to 400 feet long by 25 feet wide, filled with a splendid assorted stock of Top and Light Road Wagons, Dog Carts, Four and Six Seat Phaetons, Ladies' Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, &c. Parties in Chicago, by calling on C. M. CLARK, Nos. 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st., can see samples, get particulars, and order through him if more convenient.
R. M. STIVERS, New York.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP BOOKS,
For Newspaper Cuttings,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

HIGHWINES,
In quantities to suit purchasers, constantly on hand and offered for sale by
KILIAN BROS.,
Distillers' Agents and Brokers in Highwines.
OFFICE AND STORE,
92 South Market-st., Central Union Block.

SALT.

We have just received a cargo of ASHTON'S DAIRY SALT, which we sell at the lowest market prices.
BURROWS & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Salt,
189 East Kinzie-st.

BANK OR OFFICE

Counter, 25 feet long, with glass railing, solid walnut, cost $250, for sale cheap if taken this week. Inquire at VANDERBURGH & CO.'S North Side Drug Store, 244 North Clark-st., or at their store in Tribune Building.

Opera Glasses.
The best and finest selection at
J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
88 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.
Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

LOTTERY.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.
OMAHA LOTTERY!

To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum, to be drawn in public May 20, 1873. Positively. Tickets $1 each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $25,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000. We will send a certificate of 20 tickets on receipt of $10, and the balance, $10 more, to be deducted from the Prizes after the drawing. For balance of Prizes send for Circular. Endorsed by his Excellency, Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address
J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.
Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
CHICAGO BUSINESS DIRECTORY
TO 122 & 124 CLARK-ST.
☞ Please send notices of all removals.

REMOVAL.
The Wholesale Tea House of B. B. BOYNTON & CO. has removed to No. 10 Wabash-av. Now offer an extensive stock of NEW TEAS at very low prices. Extra fine Oolongs and English Breakfast Teas made a specialty.

TO RENT.

For Rent.
Corner Store, and two connected with Hotel, in Briggs House, corner of Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to
CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

Masonic.
Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. A full attendance is requested. By order of the M. E. H. P.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

Later Advices from the Disturbed Districts.

The National Troops in the State to Be Strongly Reinforced.

Troops at Brashear Unable to Get Transportation.

The Authorities at Washington Hold a Consultation.

Delusive Dispatches from Kellogg to the President.

NEW IBERIA, La., May 7.—Couriers arriving from St. Martinsville this evening, report skirmishing all day, with no serious results so far. Badger came out of town this evening, with his Napoleon 12-pounder and about 25 men, to coerce the citizens. After firing a few rounds, he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, large bodies of citizens being on all sides and rapidly closing in on him. The citizens are in excellent spirits, and want for nothing. Wagons are coming with supplies from all points and long distances. Deblane can capture the town any time he feels so disposed, but the object is more to resist Kellogg's Government than to have any bloodshed. Several Metropolitans have deserted. To-day large numbers of citizens are ready to move when called upon.

NEW IBERIA, May 8.—The latest advices from St. Martinsville report the situation unchanged. During the skirmish of yesterday afternoon a young lady of 16 was wounded in the neck, and one man in the arm. It appears that the police fired on some houses, thinking there were armed men within. Badger's position is considered precarious, and his retreat may be expected at any time. The Mayor of the town has been imprisoned for high treason. The number of Metropolitans wounded are less than heretore reported. The people here are less excited to-day, but firm. All look for startling news. Some white men were heard urging the negroes to take up arms yesterday, and one threatened to "buck and gag" one of our best citizens for discountenancing such a proceeding. The project, however, has failed, so far as the negroes are concerned. They say it is not their fight.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The following was received to-day:

WASHINGTON, May 7.
To W. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana:
The President directs me to say to you that he deprecates an aggressive policy, and that the United States authorities are not to be used except in an emergency. The officer in command of the department in which Louisiana is included has been sent full instructions in regard to the course which the President desires him to pursue. You will, therefore, take no action which would require the sanction of the President without orders from these headquarters.
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—There is official authority for denying the authenticity of the dispatch published to-day, dated New Orleans, 7th, and purporting to be from Gen. Sherman to Gov. Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Senator West telegraphed the following to Kellogg to-day from Washington: "If you are threatened with violent combinations too powerful to be overcome by your State forces, and you think it necessary to require the aid of the forces of the United States, make a requisition upon the President in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, simply stating the fact, and that your Legislature cannot be convened, and I know that every means will be placed at your disposal to fully maintain your authority."

Orders have been sent by the War Department this morning reinforcing Gen. Emory.

An extra *Republican* says: "Gen. Emory has received the following dispatch, and will act upon the instructions without delay:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.
Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of New Orleans, La.:
If in your judgment more troops are needed in Louisianan make your call clear and specific, and we will endeavor to supply them.
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The troops at Jackson, Miss., and other points have received marching orders under the above instructions.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—The *Evening Picayune* has the following:

After the crack of the whip or the pistol-shot, or whatever it was that frightened Kellogg last evening, he jumped into his carriage and was driven at a furious rate to the St. Charles Hotel. Kellogg got out, and in a very nervous manner, and as pale as a ghost, inquired for Mr. Bob Rivers, the proprietor of the hotel. When he came Kellogg seized him by the arm in a very exited manner and hurried him into Rivers' back office. His first words were, "Mr. Rivers, I am in great trouble." Said Mr. R., "What is the matter?" "I have been shot at. I don't know what I have done to this people that they should desire to take my life. What shall I do? oh, what shall I do?" clasping his hands in his extreme agitation. "I'll tell you what I would do if I were in your place. I would pack up my trunk and leave the city at once. The people don't want you here." Kellogg asked, "How can I get away with safety? I have tried to do my best for this people. Why should they desire to kill me?" "No," said Mr. Rivers, "Governor, you have not done your best; you have deceived every man who has placed any confidence in your word. You promised several gentlemen in my presence that if ever you became Governor you would not commission that negro, Brown, as Superintendent of Public Education. You had not been in office twelve minutes before you had commissioned him. Besides you ought to know best yourself whether you were elected Governor or not; but you must be satisfied now that you are not even the choice of the negro, and every white man in the State repudiates you. You have everything that men fight for in this world. You have wealth and talent, and you are a man of family. Be satisfied, and don't try to govern a people who hate you. You have escaped this time, but this is not the only attempt which is likely to be made upon your life, and perhaps you may not escape in the future."

After some further conversation, Kellogg sent for some Deputy Marshal or police, and was driven to Gen. Emory's headquarters.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 8.—About forty mounted Metropolitans crossed the Teche to-day, en route to St. Martinsville. The balance, about fifty, returned to New Orleans this evening. The United States troops are still here awaiting transportation. Arrangements had been made for transportation, with the agreement that the Deputy United States Marshal should not accompany them. The boat they were to leave on came in sight, but, from some unknown cause, turned back in the direction of Franklin, leaving the troops on the wharf. They were very much disappointed on seeing the boat turn back, appearing anxious to reach their destination.

The Metropolitans had orders to seize the steamer Flora. They saw her coming in about 6 p. m., and marched down to the wharf, ready to seize her and start for St. Martinsville; but the Captain of the Flora, seeing them on the wharf, immediately turned the boat and went in another direction. Many citizens were on the wharf, and evidently enjoyed the disappointment of the Metropolitans.

It is generally believed that the United States troops will not get transportation for several days. The mails are being brought here overland. All quiet up to this hour, 10 p. m.

FRANKLIN, La., May 8—10:30 p. m.—Forty-three mounted policemen left Brashear to-night. If they push on, they will probably reach here by 2 o'clock.

A meeting of the citizens is now progressing at Evans' Hotel, the result of which will be known on the arrival of the Metropolitans.

The negroes seem to consider it a contest between the whites, in which they have no right to interfere so long as their rights are not invaded. J. J. Moore, colored representative from St. Mary, in the Legislature of 1870, advises his colored friends to remain at home.

The first mail came to-night since Tuesday. We have had no information from the outside except by telegraph and couriers.

A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says the entire garrison leaves there to-night for Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Administration is greatly perplexed about the alarming condition of affairs in Louisiana. It was not generally believed here that the opposition to the Kellogg Government was so formidable. Kellogg himself, in his communication to the President and the Attorney-General, represented that the McEnery faction was insignificant, and would not offer open resistance. A short time ago, a telegram was received from Kellogg, stating that the people were paying their taxes, and that the receipts were larger than those of previous years. It turns out that these were delusions. Had the President been fully aware of the true condition of things, he would no doubt have made a stronger appeal to Congress for its action. It will be observed that for the present the authorities here have decided to proceed cautiously. A collision between the troops and the people will, if possible, be avoided. Kellogg has not asked for troops, but his latest dispatch indicates that he no longer regards the opposition he has to contend with as a trivial affair.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A consultation was held at the War Department this morning between Gen. Sherman, Acting Secretary of War Robeson, Atty.-Gen. Williams, and Senator West, of Louisiana, the subject being the condition of affairs in Louisiana. It was decided to instruct Gen. Emory that he should call for whatever troops were necessary to enforce the laws and preserve the public peace, but not otherwise to interfere, except in assisting the proper authorities in carrying out the processes of the courts. A telegram has been received from Gov. Kellogg, addressed to the President and forwarded to him, giving details of the situation in Louisiana. They do not differ materially from the reports already published to-day.

There are several regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry in such proximity to New Orleans that, should more troops be needed than Gen. Emery has now conveniently located, their services could be had in a few hours.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—To-morrow the *Picayune* will contain the following:

The dispatch we printed yesterday morning, as from Gen. Sherman to W. P. Kellogg, was received by us from a source considered trustworthy and responsible. It was impossible for us to verify it as of our own knowledge, but as authentic to the best of our knowledge and belief we published it. Its authenticity we find is denied and its terms contradicted. We therefore hasten to give the public the benefit of the facts, and to state our position in relation to the dispatch.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The money market after 2 p. m. became decidedly easier. The street rates about 3 p. m. for call loans on approved stock collaterals were reduced to 6 per cent, with final transactions at 5. During the greater part of the day, however, money was not abundant. There were evidences of the same class of manipulations as were employed in making stringent money-rates last week. It is scarcely probable, however, with the continued large remittances from the interior, that any artificial means will be successful in raising money-rates, though this was attempted to-day.

STOCKS.

The stock market was weak and lower early in the day, when prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent in the general list, but it was higher in the afternoon. Canton was exceptionally weak late in the day.

GOLD

was alternately strong and weak, and ranged between 117⅛ and 117⅜. The rates paid for carrying, to-day, were 5, 4, 4½, 2½, 5, 6, and 7 per cent; for borrowing, 1-64, 1-32, 3-64, and 1-16 to flat.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firm at the close.

PRODUCE.

There is a fair inquiry for flour, with limited arrivals, especially of low grades. These are better and in demand. Medium extras are quiet and irregular. Family grades are in fair request and steady. The pork market is again very dull, and a few lots sold in the jobbing way realized $18.25. For future delivery there is very little demand, and prices are 50c lower. We note a sale of 500 brls for June delivery at $18.00. Extra prime is quiet at $14.00; prime is dull at $17.50 @18.00. Cut meats are quiet, and meet with very little demand. Dry salted shoulders are in fair inquiry. Western tierced hams rule dull at 11¾@12¾c; city hams, 11¾@12¾c. Bellies are quiet and firm. Lard is weak and declining. Very little business accomplished to-day.

THE INDIANS.

Mexican Authorities Complaining of Cochise—The Indian Commissioner Says Cochise Is Not the Man—Brigham Young's Views on the Indian Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a copy of a protest of J. Pesqueira, Governor of Sonora, to Gov. Safford, of Arizona, against what he supposes to be the stipulations of a treaty entered into between Gen. O. O. Howard and the Indian Chief Cochise. Gov. Pesqueira recites a list of murders and lesser crimes committed between November last and March of the present year, and claims that the treaty allows Cochise to have free range in Mexico.

Commissioner Smith says this is an entire mistake, as the treaty in no way refers to Sonora or other Mexican territory. It is true that atrocities have been committed in Sonora by the Apaches, as Pesqueira alleges, but if participated in by any members of Cochise's band, it has been without Cochise's sanction, as all reports show he has personally conformed in good faith to the terms and spirit of the treaty, though he may have been unable to control the outlaws of his band.

SALT LAKE, May 8.—Yesterday the Omaha *Herald* correspondent interviewed Brigham Young, and obtained his views of the Indian question. Brigham said that in 1847 he settled in this country with 140 souls, and for thousands of miles around the land was infested with hostile Indians; that he gained their friendship by acting honorably with them, and, by never stooping to deception, kept it; that the hostility of the Indians had been augmented by robberies committed by unscrupulous agents, and that they had lost all faith in the honor and integrity of the Government officials; that the Modocs did to the Commissioners just what they thought was being endeavored to be done to them, and that peace should be made at any cost, or the entire West would be embroiled in a general Indian warfare. Then the correspondent asked, "You indorse President Grant's Indian policy, then?" Mr. Young replied, "I indorse the policy so far as it corrects abuses and tends to a lasting peace and the centralization of the Indians." Mr. Young said an Indian war would destroy the commerce, capital, and immigration between the Missouri and Pacific coast, and retard the settlement of the country for twenty years, which would in itself be a great calamity.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—A dispatch from Portland says the rumors about the conduct and attitude of the Indians in Eastern Oregon are conflicting.

Ocheo, the Chief of the Snakes and Piutes, says he will remove his people from the vicinity of the lava-bed, and none of them shall give aid to the Modocs.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 8.—Mail advices from Camp Warner, received at Reno to-day, dated the 2d, state that Oches, the Chief of the Snake band of Pintes, will remove his people to Camp Warner from the vicinity of the lava-beds, where they have been during the winter. Gen. Wheaton has instructed his Commissary to provide the party with subsistence. Oches has been the most formidable enemy of the whites in former Indian wars, but will not aid Capt. Jack. He offers some of his warriors to fight the Modocs, if necessary.

A Horrible Mystery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—Information received at the office of the *Journal of Commerce* to-day, of further particulars of the search of the premises of Bender, near Cherryvale, Kas., near whose house the body of Dr. Wm. York was found, states that six bodies besides York's have been found, and three more graves discovered. About a dozen persons mysteriously disappeared near that place during the past year. This is the first trace of any of them. Bender and family have escaped from the country.

PARSONS, Kan., May 8.—Eight dead bodies, including one of a child 18 months old have been found under the house of the Bender family, 13 miles west of here, in Labette County, and near which the body of Senator York's brother was found. The Bender family left the country about two weeks ago, but the excitement is so great, and the determination to bring the guilty parties to justice so strong, that no effort will be spared to effect their arrest.

KANSAS CITY, May 8.—A special dispatch to the Kansas City *Times* to-night, from Cherry Vale, Kansas, the scene of the murder of William York and others, gives the following as the names of the bodies thus far discovered and identified: B. F. McKenzie, identified by his brother-in-law; H. Lenchor and child aged 18 months, identified by his father-in-law; W. F. T. Carthy, of the Twenty-third Infantry. F. D. Brown was identified as a Howard County man; he had a silver ring on his little finger, with initials; John Geary, of Howard County, identified by his wife, and William A. York by his brother, Col. A. M. York. All were killed by a blow on the back of the head with a hammer, and had their throats cut, except the little girls. The ground will be plowed to-morrow for other bodies. The suspected parties will be arrested to-night.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Appearance of the Remains—Arrangements for the Funeral—The Pall-Bearers — Action of the Courts Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Large numbers of the friends of Mr. Chase called at the house of Mr. Hoyt, his son-in-law, last night and this morning, desiring to take a last look at the remains and to offer a word of condolence to the mourners.

The face presents a natural appearance, and no token of acute suffering is perceptible. A smile still lingers about the features, as though he had passed away with a pleasant thought and without pain.

For a week preceding his death, Chief Justice Chase had been in the habit of constantly reading, or having read to him, a work called "The Worth of the Soul, and Other Sermons."

The following gentlemen have been thus far chosen to act as pall-bearers: John J. Cisco, Gen. Sherman, William M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, Gen. I. McDowell, Hiram Barney, Gideon Welles, Charles O'Conor, William Cullen Bryant, and Caleb Cushing.

It is understood that Mr. Chase was worth, at the time of his death, from $150,000 to $200,000. In his will, made about two years ago, he bequeathed a considerable sum to Dartmouth College and the university for colored people at Worthington, O. It is not known, however, whether the terms of this will have been changed by later codicils.

The remains of Chief Justice Chase will lie in St. George's Church in this city, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Saturday. This change has been rendered necessary in consequence of family arrangements. At 3 o'clock on the same afternoon, the funeral services will take place as already announced. The remains will reach Washington on Sunday morning, and will be in state at the residence of Senator Sprague during Sunday. On Monday they will be in the Metropolitan M. E. Church, where an opportunity will be afforded the friends of viewing the remains. Services will be held in this church on the same afternoon, after which interment will take place.

During the day telegrams expressive of condolence were received from various prominent public men.

President Grant telegraphed, regretting his inability to attend the funeral.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Business at the Court-House was generally suspended, owing to the adjournment of nearly all branches of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas, out of respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. In the United States Courts, remarks were made on the deceased jurist by District Attorney Bliss, Wm. M. Evarts, Judge Woodruff, and others, and an adjournment was taken. The Court of General Sessions also adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen adopted appropriate resolutions on the death of Chief Justice Chase.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting to-morrow to take appropriate action.

Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, will attend the funeral of the Chief Justice on Saturday, and leave for California next week.

New York natives of Ohio, residents of this city, have issued a call for a meeting to be held to-morrow night, for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the death of Chief Justice Chase.

The Union League Club this evening adopted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Dispatches were received to-day from Gen. Sherman, ex-Sec. of the Navy Gideon Welles, and other prominent persons, saying that they will be present at the funeral.

COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—On the assembling of the Supreme Court, this morning, Chief Justice White announced the death of Chief Justice Chase, and thereupon the Court adjourned, out of respect to his memory. Gov. Noyes has directed the flags on the State-House to be placed at half-mast, and has sent the following telegram to W. T. Hoyt, son-in-law of Mr. Chase, New York:

Ohio profoundly mourns the death of the Chief Justice, and all our people tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. A great man has fallen, and the nation is in sorrow.

DETROIT, May 8.—In the United States Courts this morning, Assistant-Attorney Finney announced the death of Chief Justice Chase. Judge Longyear, as a mark of respect to the dead, adjourned the Circuit and District Courts.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Richardson will to-morrow issue an order paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice, in which the Secretary will allude to the past services of the deceased, as the head of the Treasury Department. Secretary Richardson will also direct that the Department be closed on Saturday next, and that the building be draped in mourning for thirty days.

The bar of the District Courts will meet to-morrow, and of the Court of Claims on Saturday, to take action regarding the death of Chief Justice Chase.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—In the United States District Court this morning, the District Attorney announced the death of Chief Justice Chase, and moved an adjournment. Judge Giles, after alluding in appropriate terms to the life and public services of the deceased, adjourned the court. None of the City Courts were in session to-day. A meeting of the bar is called for to-morrow to take proper action in regard to the death of the Chief Justice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—A meeting of the members of the bench and bar of this city was held at the United States Court-room this morning to take suitable action concerning the death of Chief Justice Chase. There were present, besides the members of the bar, Gov. Hendricks, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judge Gresham, of the United States District Court. Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the courts adjourned until to-morrow.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8.—All the courts adjourned to-day, out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase. Appropriate speeches were made, and resolutions adopted.

ALBANY, May 8.—The Senate adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase.

EVANSVILLE, May 8.—The courts in this city have adjourned. The office of the United States Court was draped in mourning, and the colors were displayed at half-mast on the Court-House as a tribute of respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase.

RICHMOND, May 8.—The bar and judiciary of this city met to-day, and adopted resolutions expressive of the loss the country has suffered by the death of Chief Justice Chase. The courts were adjourned in respect to his memory. The newspapers generally have eulogistic notices of the deceased. The feeling of regret among the people is very general.

Wife Murderer Convicted.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 8.—In the case of Taylor Shouder, colored, who killed his wife in this city about a year since, which has been on trial for the past three days, the jury, at 9 o'clock this evening returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree; penalty death. The Judge questioned the Chairman and each juror by name as to their decision. The verdict was unanimous. The sentence of death is expected to be passed to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

The Backbone of the Carlist Revolution Broken.

Contradictory Statements Regarding the Pope's Condition.

The Existence of Cholera in Austria and Turkey Denied.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 8.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Nelson moved a resolution in favor of establishing reciprocal trade between Canada and the Sandwich Islands, with a view of anticipating the efforts making by the United States to secure the command of the Pacific trade. The Government promised its consideration.

Mr. Mills' motion, in favor of a Senate elected by the local Legislatures, instead of a Crown-nominated one, gave rise to an interesting debate. The general feeling in Canada appears in favor of an elective Senate, but many fear to make the change at the present moment, and are disagreed as to the mode of election. It is a question to be considered apart from party politics.

Only 107 members were in the House, but the motion was defeated by 15 majority.

Lord Dufferin is to lay the corner-stone of the new Protestant hospital shortly.

The Prince Edward Island delegation have interviewed the Government, and it is expected they will be admitted to the Confederation during the present session.

A site for a provincial normal school has been selected here.

TORONTO, May 8.—The attempt of the Government to shut off inquiry by the Pacific Railway Committee, is generally accepted as an evidence of guilt. The *Globe*, in a thundering article entitled "The National Scandal," this morning, says: "There can be no longer the smallest, most attenuated doubt respecting the guilt of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues. Nothing but the consciousness, not merely of guilt, but the consciousness that it can be proved, could make him act as he did on Monday and Tuesday."

It is believed that no certainty exists of the Committee ever meeting.

Two missionaries are to be sent from here to Japan by the Wesleyan Methodists.

MONTREAL, May 8.—Great improvements are suggested in the city water-works, involving an expenditure of over $3,500,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—The strike at the Acadia Coal Mines has ended. The miners will resume work to-morrow.

The Kangaroo commenced this afternoon to pick up the shore end of the cable laid as far as Chebucto Head, a few weeks ago.

Four more bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic wreck. The body of the Purser was picked up this morning, and brought to this city for interment.

ITALY.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says: "The Pope received pilgrims from France on Monday, against the advice of his physicians, and was very much prostrated after the audience." The same dispatch says: "It is generally believed that the Pope is dead, but nothing to confirm this belief has been received in London."

ROME, May 8.—The Pope, to-day, received a deputation from Spain, who brought a large contribution from the faithful. In reply to their address, the Pope exhorted them to take warning from the recent events in Spain; and hoped the Princes and people would return to Christianity and morality.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 8.—The inhabitants of Gerona having informed Capt.-Gen. Velarde that if his order, directing the country people to abandon their farms and retire into the cities, was annulled, they would rally against the Carlists. The obnoxious order has been annulled.

The Carlists have suffered severe defeats during the past few days.

LONDON, May 8.—It is rumored the Spanish Government is manufacturing a large amount of paper currency, which it intends to force into circulation.

MADRID, May 8.—Official dispatches announce the total route of the Carlist forces under the personal command of Dorregaray.

The railway trains from Badajos and Andalusia were stopped yesterday by armed men, who robbed the passengers and baggage-wagons.

MADRID, May 8.—Gen. Villargus defeated the Carlists at Anes, killing three of their leaders. The victory is regarded as a great blow to the insurgent cause.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 8.—John Stuart Mill is dangerously ill at Avignon, France.

An official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Atlantic will soon be opened in Liverpool.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is at Stratford-on-Avon.

A passenger train ran off the track near Shrewsbury and dashed down a steep embankment. The carriages were badly wrecked. Four persons were killed and many injured.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch from Avignon says the condition of John Stuart Mill is hopeless.

Wait, the Conservative candidate, was elected to Parliament from Gloucester.

PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, April 30.—The leaders of the Spanish party in Porto Rico have ordered their followers to abstain from voting at the coming election for members of the Cortes. The Spaniards will make no nomination.

A Junta has been appointed to appraise the value of the liberated slaves.

Volunteers have mounted guard at the palace during the past ten days.

It is reported that the freedmen have refused to work on some plantations.

NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, May 8.—The Storthing, after two days' debate, rejected the Scandinavian Monetary Convention.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Emperor left St. Petersburg to-day on his return to this city, and is expected to arrive on Sunday.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, May 8.—Dispatches from Vienna and Constantinople deny the existence of cholera in Austria or Turkey.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 8.—A special from Tiflis to the *Telegraph* says that war is probable between Russia and Bokhara.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A special from Taunton, Mass., says a fire broke out last night in Wilbur's stable, and spreading to the City Hotel stables consumed them, and also Jones' Atheneum and the stores underneath, and several frame tenements. The loss is $100,000.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The malt house of George Bogen, Jr. & Co., Harrison avenue, was burned this morning. The house contained 1,250 bushels of malt, the most of which was destroyed. Loss on the malt, $13,000; loss on the building, about $10,000, with $6,000 insurance in the Union and Fidelity of this city.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8.—A fire at Freeport, Ill., this morning, damaged the confectionery stock of J. D. Diffenbaugh to the amount of $60,000. The building is owned by C. J. Fry, and damaged to the amount of $1,000. The stock was insured.

Marine Disaster.

DETROIT, May 8.—The propellers Blanchard and Arizona collided just above St. Clair Flats to-day. The Arizona was sunk in two and a half fathoms of water. She was laden with wheat, and bound down from the Sault, where she had been ice-bound all winter. She will be raised immediately.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8.—A Deputy United States Marshal arrived in this city this evening, with two prisoners, arrested in Chicot County, charged with counterfeiting nickel currency. It seems that that section of the State has been flooded recently with this counterfeit coin, and these men were detected in the act of counterfeiting. A third one of the gang was arrested, but he attempted to escape, and was shot and dangerously wounded. They have a hearing to-morrow, before the Federal Court.

OBITUARY.

Death of Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 8.—Oakes Ames died at 9:30 to-night. He died peacefully, surrounded by the members of his family. The funeral takes place on Sunday.

Oakes Ames was 69 years of age. He was born Jan. 10, 1804, in Easton, where he died, and where he spent the most useful years of his life. With his brother Oliver, he succeeded to the manufacturing business of his father. The shovels made by this firm came into world-wide use. His connection with the Pacific is fresh in the minds of the public. There is no doubt that the energy and confidence with which he embarked his own fortunes in that enterprise did much to insure its success. When the first decision was made by the Secretary of the Treasury, a few years ago, that all the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad should be retained by the Treasury and applied to the payment of the arrears of interest due from the Company to the Government, the effect was so depressing upon its securities that he found himself unable to meet the heavy engagements he was carrying. He appealed to his creditors, who gave him an extension of time which enabled him fully to recover himself. His political career was inconspicuous. For two years he was a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts, in 1860 and 1861. He entered Congress for the first time in 1862, and was re-elected four times, remaining in his seat till the expiration of the last Congress. He devoted himself while in Congress solely to legislation connected with railroad matters and manufacturing, and in the Thirty-ninth Congress served on the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Manufactures. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866.

JUDICIAL.

Farmers' Convention at Centralia—J. P. Johnson Nominated for Judge of the Twenty-third Circuit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 8.—The Convention called by the Central Farmers' Club, for nominating a candidate for the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, composed of Marion, Washington, Randolph, Clinton, and Perry Counties, assembled to-day. Twenty-seven clubs were represented by sixty-five delegates. The Clinton delegates refused to act with the Convention, and Perry was not represented. Committees on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions were appointed. In the afternoon session, after the organization, an effort was made to postpone to a later day. There was evidently an organized plan to break up without nominating. A former Representative in the Legislature from Marion, named Merrit, was so disorderly that the police were ordered to take him, and the farmers seemed determined to make a nomination. The names of Ames Watts, of Nashville; Schaffer, of Salem; J. Perry Johnson, of Randolph, and William Stoker, of Marion, were announced as candidates. One of the delegates stated that certain questions were to be propounded to the candidates. Mr. Stoker withdrew his name, announcing that he was a candidate, but not subject to the decision of that Convention. Mr. Watts peremptorily declined to answer any questions that might come before him for judicial decision, and withdrew. Mr. Johnson was called for, but he was not in the house. It looked as if the Convention would break up, and a vote was called for, and, in brief time, Johnson was nominated, beating Shaffer two to one. The usual resolutions against monopolies and railroads, and in favor of farmers cutting loose from parties, prevailed, and the Convention then resolved to send for Mr. Johnson to see what he had to say for himself.

He announced that he loved to trim his peach trees and do sundry amateur farm operations, but he was not a farmer. He sympathized with the movement, and would leave no stone unturned to make their nomination a success. He painted the distress of the farmers, and urged their independent organization. He denounced Court-House rings and politicians.

Mr. Johnson has hitherto acted with the Democratic party. The nomination was evidently not satisfactory to many farmers, it being considered by some a set-up job. Messrs. Watts and Stoker will doubtless be the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties. Mr. Johnson is a respectable lawyer, about 40 years of age; was District Attorney from 1864 to 1868, and served with acceptability. His friends claim that he never compromised with rum-sellers, and paid thousands to the Treasury, in the shape of fees and fines. Others claim that he has been a railroad attorney.

The Convention passed resolutions looking to a general organization for the canvass, which will doubtless be spirited and lively. Old parties seem to be about equally divided in the movement here. The policy pursued by the farmers of nominating Judges for their own interests is severely criticised by some, who say it looks like impaneling a jury to convict.

SPRINGFIELD.

Gov. Beveridge—Receipts and Payments at the State Treasury During April—Assessment Decision.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 8.—Gov. Beveridge leaves here to-morrow for Chicago, and then will proceed to New York City, accompanied by his wife, who will sail for Europe on the 14th inst. During the absence of the Governor, which will extend over a period of three weeks, Senator Early will discharge the duties of Governor, as he is required to do so by the Constitution whenever the Governor goes beyond the limits of the State.

The receipts and disbursements for April were:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$ 867,592.46
School fund	382,811.46
Interest	93,337.75
Canal redemption	499,100.35
Local bond fund	501,808.35
Total	$2,344,607.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Revenue fund	$160,532.55
Canal redemption fund	218,063.25
School fund	941.43
Interest fund	59,818.28
Local bond interest fund	880.20
Total	$445,236.76

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—Gen. Lippincott, Auditor of the State, made the following decision to-day: Agricultural implements, sewing-machines, etc., in the hands of an agent must be assessed as merchandise to such agent as an agent. See Secs. 6 and 9 of the State Revenue law; also, see Sec. 266 for agent's lien of property for the amount of the tax.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather and higher pressure and temperature. For the Northwest and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, northerly and northwesterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperature and rising barometer. From the Lakes and thence to Kentucky and West Virginia, northeasterly and northwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, clearing on Friday evening. For the Eastern and Middle States, southeasterly and northeasterly wind, and generally cloudy and rainy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, and are ordered for Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, Me., and Eastport.

A BAPTIST FIELD-DAY.

Annual Meeting of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary.

Interesting Financial Statement by the Treasurer.

Report of the Trustees of the Theological Union.

Anniversary Exercises of the Graduating Class.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of the Baptist Theological Seminary met yesterday morning in the First Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court, C. N. Holden presiding, and began proceedings by listening to a prayer by Dr. Osgood.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Edward Goodman, Treasurer of the Seminary, submitted the following:

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand	$ 48.27
Cash received for general purposes	22,808.58
Rents from houses and lots	2,650.00
Various loans	1,400.00
Overdraft due Treasurer	301.80
Total	$ 27,203.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	$ 4,493.63
Interest account	2,815.27
Professors', officers', and agents' salaries	13,114.75
Ide Library on account	1,875.00
	$ 27,298.65

RESOURCES.

Promissory notes	$124,360.00
Subscriptions	5,000.00
Seminary building and grounds	90,000.00
Other real estate	16,375.00
Library	6,000.00
Total	$241,735.00

LIABILITIES.

Bonds outstanding	$ 11,700.00
Time loans	6,000.00
Temporary loans	24,400.00
Accrued interest	1,851.00
Balance due on Ide Library	1,875.00
Overdraft due Treasurer	391.80
Total	$ 46,217.80
Net resources	195,517.20
	$241,735.00

All debts were paid up to the 1st of May except one or two small items.

The report was adopted.

SEMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The Committee appointed to attend the Seminary examinations submitted its report, showing what studies had been carried on during the year; and the special work of each of the Professors. The course pursued is considered to be an important and valuable one. Much gratification is expressed at the result of the examinations. The Committee conclude by recommending the appointment of an additional Professor to give instruction in homiletics and pastoral theology.

The report was adopted.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

reported that its work had been the usual routine. Meetings had been held once a month, and all accounts were then squared up and recorded, that being the only safe and proper way to do business.

DEGREES.

Doctor Northrup informs the Board that by their charter they were authorized to confer degrees. Nothing of that kind had been done as yet, but the necessary blanks had been secured. All who went through a full course received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. It was recommended that degrees be given to some old graduates, who had not fully complied with conditions. They should be more strict hereafter than at present. Those who had not become entitled to degrees were to receive diplomas, showing how far they had gone. The graduating class for 1873 contained sixteen persons, thirteen of whom had completed the full three years' course, one a two years' course, and two a full English course.

It was ordered that the degree of B. D. be given to the thirteen, and diplomas be awarded to the three others.

It was then ordered that degrees be conferred on the members of the classes of previous years.

The Board then adjourned.

THEOLOGICAL UNION.

The Theological Union then met, with James E. Tyler in the chair. He congratulated the members on holding their sixth meeting. It has been feared that the work would be too great for them. The effort had been made before and failed. Still, they started, receiving at first contributions of only a few dollars. But since then there had been a steady development. The classes grew, the Faculty was enlarged, and a capacious building had been erected for seminary purposes, and had proved to be all that was anticipated. He regretted the absence of his predecessor, Mr. Goodyer, to whom the cause owed so much. They were now able to reckon on net assets of $200,000. They had reason to thank God, and take courage and go forward with increased energy.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the Board of Trustees was submitted, which is substantially as follows:

The Baptist Theological Seminary has just completed another year of successful labor, and to-day sixteen of our students graduate from the Seminary to enter upon the active duties of the Gospel ministry. Most of these, as well as those who remain in the Seminary, have been efficiently at work as preachers, a portion of the time, while pursuing their studies. Seven of these are ordained ministers, and have been pastors of churches.

1. *The Number of Students.*—Fifty students have been in attendance at the Seminary the past year. They represent twelve colleges, and nine other institutions of learning, located in thirteen different States and countries, and the students represent fourteen different States and three foreign countries. Eleven come from Illinois, seven from Wisconsin, seven from Indiana, four from Michigan, three each from Iowa, and Ohio, two each from Kansas, Minnesota, New York, Ontario, and Sweden, and one each from Colorado, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maine. Both of those from Minnesota were originally from Sweden, and one of those from Wisconsin, and one from Iowa, were originally from Denmark.

2. *The Scandinavian Department.*—Your Board is more deeply impressed than ever before with the importance of carrying forward with vigor our work in the Scandinavian Department. From the best information we now have, there is a population of over a million and a half of Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes in the Northwestern States, and among them from forty to fifty Baptist Churches are already organized, containing about 2,000 members, but with fair prospects of great enlargement if an earnest and intelligent ministry is raised up for their instruction. The Scandinavians are becoming an important portion of our population. They readily adopt our customs, and our language, too, as far as they are able. But many of them must have the Gospel in their own language or not at all. A faithful ministry among them, educated in both English and in their native tongue, and in their course of study brought into a full knowledge of and sympathy with our American churches, will greatly assist, not only in leading them to Christ, but in thoroughly and intelligently Americanizing them. Rev. John A. Edgren, who had been teaching in this department previous to one year ago, and who graduated from the Seminary last year, was compelled by ill-health, induced by over-work as pastor, student, teacher, and editor, to return to Sweden; and he was absent most of the year. But he returned to America in February, and in March he was appointed instructor of the Scandinavian Department, and also agent to raise $25,000 for its indorsement. In the good providence of God, a Baptist brother in Wisconsin has provided for the immediate support of Mr. Edgren, and we hope for such encouragement in the work as will lead to its permanent endowment. Three Swedes and two Danes have been students in the Seminary the past year, and Brother Edgren has already commenced instruction in this department.

3. *Instruction.*—The several classes in the Seminary have shown a high degree of diligence in their work throughout the year. In the department of theology, the senior class has had three lectures per week, the middle class two lectures per week, and the junior class two lectures per week, during the last half of the year. In the department of Homiletics an unusual amount of work has been done, consisting of lectures in connection with the use of the text-book; and the criticism of plans of sermons presented by the students. In New Testament literature and interpretation the senior class have had two exercises a week through the year. They have gone through with the exegesis of the Epistle to the Hebrews, with the analysis and introduction; have had a course of lectures on the New Testament manuscripts, and a short course also on the foreign words and idioms found in the New Testament. The middle class have also had two exercises a week through the year. They have studied the Epistle to the Romans exegetically and analytically, with introductory lectures, and have had a course of lectures on the History of New Testament Criticism. They have also written essays in connection with the former part of the work above mentioned. The junior class have had three exercises a week, through the year. They have read the entire gospel of Matthew, with constant reference to the Harmony of the Four Evangelists. Essays have been written by all the members of the class. The Senior Class have had a brief course of lectures on the Christian Ordinances. In the Department of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, the Senior and Middle Classes have read portions of the books of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers, in connection with a course of lectures upon The Journey to Sinai, the Giving of the Law, the Construction of the Tabernacle, and the system of sacrifices under the Mosaic economy. They have also prepared written discussions of the various objections to the historical truth and accuracy of the Pentateuch, as stated by Bishop Colenso. The Junior Class has taken a full course of instruction in the principles of the Hebrew grammar, and have read twenty or thirty chapters in the book of Genesis, and the whole of the book of Jonah, with select portions of Joshua, Judges, and Job. Exegetical essays have been presented by each member of the class, upon select passages of the Old Testament. They have also prepared written paraphrases upon the second and ninetieth Psalms. In the Department of Church History, the usual lectures and instruction have been given to the Middle Class in Ancient Church History, and to the Senior Class in Midieval Church History. In the History of Doctrines the Middle Class have received instruction on the period from the advent of Christ down to the beginning of the nineteenth century, with lectures and discussions. The class in English Interpretation have studied the life of Christ, and large portions of the Acts of the Apostles, with notes. This class have also had a course of instruction in both Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Instruction in the Scandinavian Department has been given for only a few weeks past, as the teacher was absent. But a course of lectures has been delivered on Homiletics, which have been copied, recited, and reviewed by the class. Essays have also been written on Homiletical topics, and sermons have been preached by the students to mixed congregations in two of our churches, and afterwards criticised in the class-room. This is but the beginning in the Scandinavian Department.

4. *Interior of the Seminary.*—The rooms of the Seminary Building have received important additions to their furniture by the generosity of our friends; and we hope, by the continued contributions of individuals and churches for this special purpose, to make the Seminary perpetually a pleasant home for the student during his course of study. The boarding department has been successfully and economically conducted under the supervision of the Matron, Miss M. J. Foster, and the steward appointed by the students, so that good board has been furnished at $2.30 to $3.00 per week. A new reading room has been neatly fitted up, as the library-room was all required by the additions to the library.

5. *The Library.*—The valuable collections of books of the late George B. Ide, D. D., consisting of 3,000 volumes of well-selected theological literature, has been purchased and added to our library. This is regarded as one of the best collections of books for their number that can be found in our country, and they are of very great value to the Seminary. Nearly 100 volumes of the books of our deceased student, the Rev. D. T. Johns, have been presented by his mother to the Seminary library. The Hengstenburg library, and others now accessible to our students, contain about 20,000 volumes.

6. *Additional Buildings.*—A fire-proof building for the library is very greatly needed, and the time seems not far distant when larger rooms for chapel and recitations will also be required. A wise forecast would suggest at least the securing of suitable ground for these additions, and for other needs which are sure to come at no distant day. Our Seminary, although it has rapidly advanced to maturity and strength, and to a good degree of completeness in its present facilities for imparting a thorough theological education, is yet in its infancy as to age, and we need to anticipate much future enlargement, and to secure additional grounds before the rapid encroachments of the city completely preoccupy them.

7. *Finances.*—The past year has not been a favorable one in many respects, either for the collection of previous subscriptions, or the obtaining of new ones. Yet new subscriptions and collections, including a legacy, have been made, to the amount of $30,451.91. This indicates the general interest in, and appreciation of, the Theological Seminary, and the favor it meets, even in the midst of great financial stringency. The heavy losses of our brethren in the city by the great conflagration of October, 1871, have delayed the payment of subscriptions which were made before the fire, for the special purpose of canceling our indebtedness. Yet we know of no one of these subscriptions which is not likely to be paid. Had not this great calamity come upon our city, we had reason to believe that nearly all our indebtedness would have been actually removed, as it is now all provided for by special subscriptions. Continued faith, labor, and patience, we believe at no distant day will accomplish this desired result. The late Deacon Almon White, of Goshen, Ind., in his will bequeathed $3,500 to the Theological Union. Of this sum, $2,500 has already been paid. We hope others will follow this noble example of Deacon White, and in their wills, if not by actual gifts while living, amply provide for the largest usefulness of the Seminary in the future. We have yet before us the generous offer of the Hon. J. Warren Merrill, of Cambridge, Mass., of $20,000, on condition that we have $100,000 in addition, in good securities toward the endowment, besides our liabilities, and building and grounds, by the 20th of July next. We cannot afford to fail on this. We hope to reach it, and in order to do so, we solicit the generous co-operation of all our friends. But we cannot stop the work of endowment until we have $200,000 of productive funds. To secure this amount, and to provide for necessary enlargement, by additional professors, with additional buildings and grounds, library, and the keeping up of the whole Seminary in good order, will give opportunity for vigorous labors and generous gifts in the future. Yet we can rejoice that we are not called upon to provide for all of these additions at once. From our happy experience in the past, we may hope that God will in the future raise up noble and generous friends to meet all these coming necessities.

9. *Beneficiary Aid.*—The Northwestern Baptist Education Society has made appropriations to aid our students as well as those in the University, the past year. The great difficulty in getting churches to respond to the appeals of the Society in time to meet the most pressing necessities of the students, without compelling the Treasurer of the Society to advance even thousands of dollars on his own credit, raises the grave doubt whether we ought to rely entirely and permanently on this source of supply. The founding of permanent scholarships by the Theological Union, on the basis of $1,000 or more, the income of which shall be devoted to aid our students in meeting their necessary expenses, is a question worthy of our careful attention.

It was adopted.

Mr. Tyler bore testimony to the zeal and fidelity of its Treasurer, Mr. Goodman, who had devoted much of his time, and ought to be rewarded for it.

PLEDGES DISREGARDED.

It was stated that there was an apparent loss in assets of $5,000, owing to the fact that verbal pledges to that amount, which had been carried on the books for some time, had been dropped, so they might get down to the hard pan. Still it was hoped many of them would be redeemed.

Mr. Holden complained of the disregard of their pledges by the Baptists. The Ministerial Convention, after pledging itself to pay for the Ide Library had failed, only about $300 having been received from that source. If the members did not raise the money to pay the second note, he proposed to have it protested, and not try to raise the funds in Chicago. There were too many men, in and out of the city, prompt to recommend expenditures in books, buildings, etc., but they were very slow in giving money, and, therefore, threw the work upon the shoulders of a few.

Dr. Northrup explained that the Pastoral Union had not pledged itself to pay for the books.

THE REV. DR. EVERTS

sounded the Gospel Trumpet mightily, and spread the skirts of his garments over the uttermost ends of the earth. After Zion had been filled with the sound of his voice for half an hour, the presiding officer told him others had to speak, and it would be well for him to be brief. This nettled him, and he expressed sarcastic regret that he should have to be corrected, when he had done so much for the work, and his whole soul was in it. Then he concluded by an elaborate defense of religious land speculation, which was a sweet and acceptable business, if the proceeds thereof were dedicated to the edification of the spiritual Ebenezer.

Messrs. Cooley, Burton, Chandler, Haldeman, and Holden were appointed a committee for the nomination of officers.

THE REV. MR. BURTON,

of Iowa, made a few remarks on the Northwest as a field for the Theological Seminary. The importance of that field was unquestioned, filling up, as it was, with such great rapidity. There must be a theological seminary overlooking it, and providing it with ministers, so far as it could, for not all the seminaries of the country could supply the Northwest. The Seminary should send out representative men, and let them be educators of their brethren in the ministry already in the field.

The Rev. L. A. Abbott, of Wisconsin, was to have spoken on "What Had Been Done," but was too hoarse to say anything.

DOCTOR KENDRICK

spoke briefly on the relations of the Seminary to the religious future of the Northwest. The Seminary was to create a demand for an educated ministry, against which prejudices existed in some parts of the country. When the demand was created it had to be supplied. Seminaries were not trying to foist an educated ministry on an unwilling people. The trouble was, the latter were demanding it. There were everywhere more ministers than churches, owing to that demand for educated men. The real end and aim of the Seminary was, of course, the education of the people, the education of the ministry being merely a means to that end. The Chicago Seminary was to be the centre of the religious doctrine of the Northwest, sending out yearly, as it did, men moulding the doctrinal views of the congregations to which they were sent.

DOCTOR STONE

made few remarks on "Requisites for the Highest Usefulness," one of which was more money, or, rather, more sanctified money. That given by men who had no right to it was a curse rather than a blessing. They wanted no Credit Mobilier way of getting it. Another want was more sanctified men, including women, who could not refrain from preaching the gospel. They wanted more sanctified men for the seminary benches and seminary chairs. Finally, they wanted more sanctifying mercy, which included all the rest.

THE REV. MR. COOLEY

spoke on the "Internal Work of the Seminary," which he regarded as of vital importance. He referred approvingly to the social work in the Chicago Seminary, and which was not found elsewhere. The influence of woman was felt here. The intellectual work of the Seminary, as judged by the results, was excellent. Owing to a fine Professor, the class had made remarkable progress in learning Hebrew. All the other Professors were likewise excellent. He had also been greatly impressed with the spiritual atmosphere which surrounded the Seminary. They might all thank God that He had so signally favored the institution.

OFFICERS.

The Committee reported recommending the following officers:

President—James E. Tyler.
Vice-Presidents—The Rev. J. O. Griffith and Kendall Brooks.
Secretary—The Rev. G. S. Bailey.
Treasurer—Edward Goodman.
Trustees—B. F. Jacobs, James E. Tyler, Increase C. Bosworth, the Rev. Thomas Goodspeed, the Hon. Wm. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, J. B. Gilleppe, William Smith, of Menominee, the Rev. J. B. Thomas, F. E. Morse, and C. B. Goodyear.

They were elected.

Dr. Everts took hold of the religious land-speculation again, and apologized for his previous display of ill-temper, on the ground that he was not accustomed to being interrupted.

After Dr. Everts had thus crucified the old Adam, the meeting adjourned.

MORE OFFICERS.

The new Board assembled, and, through the medium of a committee, elected the following officers:

President—C. N. Holden.
Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Griffiths and Brooks.
Secretary—G. S. Bailey.
Treasurer—Edward Goodman.

The Board then adjourned.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

At 3 o'clock, the anniversary exercises of the Seminary took place in the auditorium of the church, in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen. The attractions were two-fold,—music and divinity. The former consisted of organ solos by C. A. Havens, vocal solos by Miss Sallie Fisher and Mrs. F. Ullmann, and a vocal duet by these two ladies.

BRIEF ADDRESSES

were delivered by members of the graduating class, on the following subjects: Alex. Blackburn, "The Minister a Man;" Edward Ellis, "Polycarp;" W. W. Everts, Jr., "Distinctive Baptist Principles;" W. Lee Farnum, "Providence;" Charles A. Hayden, "Universal Manhood of Jesus;" Charles R. Henderson, "Sovereignty of Law;" George W. Nead, "Perpetuity of the Gospel;" R. R. Williams, "Character Dependent on Just Views of God." After these addresses, which were generally well written and well delivered, had been disposed of, George W. Northrup, D. D., Professor in the Seminary, made a few remarks and conferred the degree of

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

upon the following persons: Alexander Blackburn, Daniel H. Drake, Edward Ellis, W. W. Everts, Jr., Welcome L. Farnum, Charles A. Hayden, Charles R. Henderson, George W. Nead, Thomas T. Potter, Elbert H. Sawyer, Catlet C. Smith, Fred M. Smith, and Robert R. Williams. Diplomas were given to Renel W. Arnold for a two years course, and to E. H. Sherman Hendrick and Henry H. Lipes, who graduated in the English course.

The services were then concluded with a benediction.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

President Watson on Erie's Future.

From the New York Tribune, May 6

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

JAMES MCHENRY, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: In order that you may be able to present your friends in Europe, who are interested in the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railway Companies, some of the ideas which I have recently suggested to you verbally, I now repeat for your careful consideration the more prominent facts connected with those roads, and the questions, due consideration of which seems to me vital to their permanent success. Apart from all questions as to the cost of transportation over broad-gauge lines in comparison with the narrow-gauge system, which last, for practical purposes, may be assumed to be of 4.9⅛, which has been adopted as the best compromise between the Eastern and the Western lines, which may vary between 4.8½ and 4.10; I say, without discussing the comparative cost of transportation, though I believe that a narrow-gauge road may pay largely on its costs, while one of six feet may be worked without profit, it is plain to all those who have carefully considered the questions involved, that the inability to run connections beyond Buffalo and Dayton for broad-gauge cars is alone a sufficient reason for requiring a reduction of the gauge of both the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western lines to 4.9⅛; and, until this is accomplished, the results by the owners of those roads cannot be secured.

But having secured this change or being assured that the means necessary for its accomplishment may be obtained in time to meet the requirements of the Erie Company, another question at once assumes equal or greater importance, and unless we are able, practically, to extend the Erie line to Cincinnati and the Southwest, and the lake ports (including Chicago), to St. Louis and the Northwest and to the Pacific coast, the Erie Road will remain isolated from the main sources of profitable business, the absolute control of which as its sources, freed from the capricious and changeable interests of the managers of other lines, is necessary to enable any trunk line to command, at all times, its due and proper share of the traffic which is abundant, but which has been unduly controlled and has reached the seaboard by the Pennsylvania and Central lines.

RESULTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.

This far-reaching policy was first acted upon by the Pennsylvania Road. In ten years it has, by leases, running arrangements, and the purchase of interests in Western lines, become the controlling power over many thousands of miles of railroads, so that its system has now become a network of connections from Canada on the north to the extremest western points of the United States; and all these lines of roads contribute constantly and surely to the business and profit of the Pennsylvania Road. At a later date the same system was adopted by Mr. Vanderbilt, and the influence of the Central Road is now almost as powerful in the West as that of the Pennsylvania line. So far, the Erie and Atlantic have been unable to compete with their rivals in this field. By the change of the direction of the Erie, it is now, for the first time, in a position to secure its share of this influence and business. If it fails now to secure similar advantages, it must remain, as in the past, comparatively powerless, and its future cannot be brilliant.

In looking over the whole field of our Western connections and of the main and constant sources from which our business springs, it seemed, at first, almost impossible to extend the influence of the Erie Railway in any direction without at once coming in contact and in conflict with the systems of the Pennsylvania and Central roads—already established—one main line only, which by its branches and leased roads seemed to meet the requirements of the Erie Company, was free from embarrassing contracts or alliances. This was the line of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. This road runs from Cleveland to Columbus, 138 miles; at Galion, 80 miles from Cleveland, a branch runs to Indianapolis, 202 miles, and from the same point another branch extends to Springfield, 87 miles, thence by a leased line to Dayton, 25 miles, and thence by its own line to Marietta Junction, 48 miles, and to Cincinnati, 7 miles, by a leased line—all in the State of Ohio. On the north, from Indianapolis to Terre Haute (State of Indiana), 72 miles, the road is owned jointly with the Pennsylvania Company, and thence to St. Louis, 182 miles, over a road jointly leased by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Pennsylvania Central. It also controls by running arrangement the line from Beardstown, on the Illinois River, to Shawneetown, on the Ohio River, a distance of 228 miles, passing through one of the most productive portions of Illinois. It owns a railroad extending from Union, on the Indiananolis branch, to Dayton, on the Cincinnati branch, a distance of 48 miles, this branch being now used by the Pennsylvania Road to make its Cincinnatti connection from the West. It controls largely the business of the Tuscarawas Valley Road, 95 miles in length, which crosses the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis at Grafton, and terminates on Lake Erie. These lines aggregate 1,139 miles, of which 559 miles are freehold, the remainder being leased on such advantageous terms that the leases alone are worth a large part of the present capital to any connecting railway. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway forms close connection with the Atlantic & Great Western at Cleveland, Springfield, Galion, and Dayton. The capital of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway is as follows:

Bonded debt	$3,000,000
Shares	15,000,000
Surplus cash at end of last fiscal year	1,386,000
Surplus real estate	3,500,000
Other assets, as per schedule, exceed	1,000,000

The shares of the Company have paid annual dividends of 7 per cent and upwards from the time of the completion of the road, twenty years ago. The railway, to a considerable extent, has been constructed from revenue. The 559 miles (freehold) represents a cost of only $30,000 per mile, which would scarcely pay for the rails and rolling stock. The large surplus real estate owned by the Company is more than sufficient to pay off its whole bonded debt. Running arrangements by which a large portion of the traffic of all these lines can be secured for this combination, are now offered on the most favorable terms, and can be closed any time, so that the mileage to be added to the Erie and Atlantic by this combination is over 4,000, at a cost so insignificant, in comparison with certain results, as to seem almost incredible.

Never has any similar power over business been within the control of either of the trunk lines at so small a cost, nor where every dollar invested was in itself secure beyond peradventure, without regard to the incidental advantages arising from such a power. The accompanying memorandum of what I think proper to be expended on the Erie line may seem to you very greatly in excess of previous estimates, but I assume that we can borrow any necessary sums from time to time if lenders are assured that the money is wisely expended, and that both principal and interest are safe. In this estimate I have in most cases assumed a larger amount as necessary than will be needed, and I have intentionally omitted many items of great value, among others the 450 engines now on the Erie, which will reduce these outside limits of expenditure. My object is to ask for all that may be necessary, and which I know can be amply secured and profitably used. These expenditures will extend over a period of three years, a comparatively small portion only being needed now. My further object is to show that the Erie Railway can be made the most important of all existing lines of internal communication, can earn and pay large annual dividends with certainty, and that we can secure a greater success than was ever before attained by the owners of a railroad property. Without these additions, and without a comprehensive and far-reaching policy of extension of its business and influence, it cannot be profitable in any considerable degree to the stockholders, nor secure to the public the advantages which were the chief object of its creation. To secure these results the credit of the Company is of the first consequence. We must be placed in such a position at the great moneyed centres as will enable us to borrow almost at will for every legitimate purpose at low rates. In the meantime we can show to our stockholders that our policy, while it is liberal and comprehensive as to the future, works no present injustice to them; and it is imperative as a part of our plan that expenditures, properly chargeable to capital, should be so charged and met, and that the clear net earnings from this time shall be divided, semi-annually, as earned, among the owners of this property. I am yours, faithfully,

P. H. WATSON,
President of the Erie Railway.

The following statement, showing the distances on the Erie Railway, and the estimated cost of necessary improvements and extension of the road, and of its equipment, accompanied the letter:

New York to Buffalo	423 miles x 2—846 miles single track	
Hornellsville to Salamanca	82 miles x 2—164 miles single track	
Salamanca to Dunkirk	46 miles single track	
Third track, Jersey City to Port Jervis, for light passenger traffic, to be laid with steel-top rail, taken from present track	83 miles single track	
	1,144 miles single track	
	2,288 miles single rail	
2,112 miles steel rail, 60 lbs per yard (equal to 47,143 tons per mile) equals 99,566 tons, which at $120 per ton, equals	$11,947,920	
Less the value of 1,421 miles iron rail, 70 lb per yard, 78,155 tons, at $55 per ton, equals	4,298,535	
		$ 7,649,395
Laying track, spike, ties, and stone ballast, on 1,056 miles		3,210,240
Widening roadway, ties, and laying 88 miles third track, Jersey City to Port Jervis		2,061,000
Additional siding at various points along line		2,000,000
Grading and masonry		3,000,000
Iron bridges		1,200,000
New shops, grain elevators, depots, engine-houses, and improvements of stations		2,000,000
400 new locomotives, at $12,500		5,000,000
10,000 new freight cars, at $750		7,500,000
Changing 11,000 cars from broad to narrow gauge at $100 each		1,100,000
Extending road to Scranton coal field, including purchase of coal rights, contracts, etc., so as to secure for transportation 1,000,000 tons annually		3,000,000
Completing Hudson & Newark Railway, and depots and lands for same on branch		1,000,000
Purchasing Car Company interests in cars now in use, under contract		1,000,000
Amount of common and preferred stock, funded debt, and rentals funded		145,000,000
Total capitalization		$184,720,635
Amount of annual interests at 7 per cent		12,930,444

The road, completed and equipped as proposed, within five years, would earn, at the very lowest, $40,000,000 per year, of which 35 per cent would be net. But the earnings would probably far exceed $40,000,000, and the net receipts might reach $16,000,000 or $18,000,000 per year before the five years roll around. From this it is plain that, notwithstanding the recklessness and prodigality with which, for so many years, her resources have been squandered, a great prosperous future is still possible to Erie, if she can command the large sum of money required properly to develop her great estate yet remaining, and can be administered, under a comprehensive policy, with systematic economy, integrity, and fair business ability. The necessary funds being secured such are the natural and acquired and readily attainable advantages of her position as a great channel of commerce, that it would become a comparatively easy task to render Erie as prosperous and profitable as any railway in America.

The Vermont Central in New Hands.

The New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad Company has obtained within a few days control of the old Vermont Central system of railroads, extending from Rutland to Burlington, from Burlington to St. Albans, from St. Albans to Montreal, and also the roads to Ogdensburg, to Montpelier, to White River Junction, to Windsor, to Bellows Falls, and thence to the Northern Railroad at New London, Conn., making a system of over 200 miles completed and equipped, with 200 locomotives, 4,000 freight cars, 140 passenger and baggage cars, and a telegraphic system. The road-beds are said to be in good condition, and the equipments as good as those of the Boston & Albany. The earnings last year were between $5,500,000 and $6,000,000, and the net earnings about $1,500,000. The roads embraced in this system have been in a Receiver's hands for about ten years. Gov. Smith, as Receiver, has managed the lines in the interest of the bondholders, and his acts have been approved by decrees of the Court in every instance. Last fall, Gov. Smith's notes went to protest, and this broke the credit of the roads. He, seeing that it would be futile to attempt to control the roads with a broken credit, went to the Vermont Legislature and procured a charter, organizing a company called the Central Vermont, instead of the Vermont Central. It was to absorb this entire system of roads, and take the place of Trustees and Receiver. The new Company, it is understood, was organized, and stock was subscribed for to the amount of $2,000,000 at St. Albans, Vt., a few days ago. Financiers from New York subscribed about $500,000 of the stock. These gentlemen are interested in and own a large part of the stock of the New York, Boston & Montreal Railroad Company, and consist of W. Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; T. W. Park, George H. Brown, J. Q. Hoyt, A. McKinney, Christopher Meyer, George H. Bissell, John H. Cheever, John S. Shultz, A. A. Seloven, and others. This system of roads will thus become practically a part of the extensive system under the management of the New York, Boston & Montreal.

A Western Railroad Consolidation.

George E. White, President, of No. 74 Wall street, called, yesterday, a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line Railroad of Wisconsin, for the purpose of perfecting a consolidation of the rights, powers, franchises, and property of that railway Company with the rights, powers, franchises, and property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line Railway Company. The line of the first mentioned road extends from Genoa, Wis., to Duluth, Minn., a distance of about 350 miles. It is a consolidation of the Chicago & Northern Pacific Air-Line, and the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroads. It was intended, when completed, to form a line between Chicago and St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railroad. The latest financial statement at hand, dated a year ago, shows the capital stock to be $8,750,000, of which $502,500 was paid in. The officers are: President, George E. White; Vice-President, George U. Groves; Treasurer, John C. Baines; Secretary, William R. Chadsey; General Manager, James L. Anthony.

The Chicago & Northern Pacific Air Line Railway of Illinois will extend, when completed, from Chicago, Ill., to the State line of Wisconsin (a distance of 49 miles), where it will connect with the Wisconsin Railroad of the same name, with which it is to be consolidated. The authorized capital stock is $1,250,000, and the funded debt is the same amount. The consolidation will be effected in Janesville, Wis., on June 4.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Address of Gov. Smith, of Georgia, to the Farmers of the West and Northwest.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, May 1, 1873.

To the Farmers of the West and Northwest:

I recently addressed an invitation to the Governors and other prominent citizens of many of the States, to meet in convention at Atlanta, on the 20th instant, for the purpose of considering the means of securing cheap transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the great basin of the Mississippi.

The vast interest, common to all sections of the country, to be secured by a wise solution of this great question, will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient apology for my addressing you this communication. Our interests in the matter are, in a large measure, identical, and this identity should insure a hearty co-operation between us. In the four States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, there is an annual deficiency of 50,000,000 bushels of grain. This deficiency is increasing, owing in part to the gradual increase of our available farm labor, and the rapid increase of our non-producing population. To supply this deficiency we are now, and hereafter shall be, in a great degree dependent upon the farmers of the West and Northwest. Hence it will be seen that the South is vitally interested in the success of any scheme which will diminish the cost of transportation upon Western products. Deeply impressed with the importance to them of the great interest involved in this question, the people of Georgia are ready to give their influence and aid in behalf of any practical measure which will insure the accomplishment of so desirable an end.

The present high rates of freight compel us to employ a large portion of our limited labor in the production of food crops. This diminishes the production of cotton—our only reliable article of export; and, at the same time, deprives the West and the Northwest, to that extent, of a market. To illustrate: the average production of corn in the four States mentioned is ten bushels per acre. To make up the deficiency in the quantity now produced, it would be necessary to cultivate at least 5,000,000 acres. This acreage devoted to cotton would yield at least 1,250,000 bales, worth, at 15 cents per pound, $125,000,000. Deduct from this the value of the corn which the same average would produce, at $1 per bushel, and we have $75,000,000 to represent the amount of the loss suffered by the Southern and Western farmers, for the lack of facilities for making a cheap interchange of products. This direct loss is greatly increased by the reflex operation of the causes under discussion. The high price of food increases the cost of manufacture as well as the production of cotton, and so of every other article we need.

While the Western farmer realizes but a pittance upon his teeming crops, every manufactured article which he uses comes to him burdened by onerous and oppressive tariffs. Cheap transportation from the West would not only cheapen food, but would, as a consequence, also cheapen labor. This result would enable the manufacturer to supply our wants at greatly reduced prices, and would enable him to compete successfully abroad, as well as at home. Our manufactories would increase; our exports would be doubled; our shipping interests revived, and the balance of trade would be once more in our favor. But, without speedy relief, existing evils must increase and spread until poverty and bankruptcy overshadow the whole land.

The feverish anxiety which pervades the public mind is abundantly shown in the fact that Congress is gravely asked to take control of the entire railroad system of the country, and by legislative action to regulate their charges. Whether this would mitigate or aggravate the evil,—whether by Congressional management the cost of operating the roads would be so diminished as to afford the desired relief,—are questions which I will not here discuss. I only mention them to show that a great, pressing necessity underlies this whole matter, which cannot remain longer unheeded.

The entire value of a bushel of corn, transported a thousand miles by rail, is consumed by the cost of transportation. This leaves no profit to the carrier, none to the shipper, and not one cent to the producer. So that if the railroad should carry corn for its actual cost and nothing more, from St. Louis to Savannah, or from Chicago to New York, the producer would still receive no adequate remuneration for his labor. Neither can the indefinite multiplication of railroads, nor any legislative restriction as to freight charges, cure the evil, so long as the actual cost of operating railroads remains undiminished. Until this cost shall be reduced by means not now known, a resort to either of the remedies proposed will prove a mere expedient, which, in the end, will surely disappoint public expectation. We do not want expedients or partial remedies. A cure of the evil is demanded by the farming interest of the country, and to nothing short of this should we look for permanent relief. In seeking this relief, the first step to be taken is to find a less costly mode of transportation than that by rail. Experience teaches us that water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation known to the commercial world, and there is but little reason to doubt that the solution of this whole question will be found to rest upon the connection of great lines of water communication between the West and the seaboard, wherever Nature provided a way. Build the Niagara Ship Canal, connecting the lakes by an unbroken chain of navigation from Chicago to the sea; connect Lake Champlain by ship canal with the Hudson; enlarge the Erie Canal, if feasible; extend your water lines from the Lakes to the Mississippi by every proposed route, where Nature has provided a way; improve the navigation of your rivers, so that barges may pass through their entire length without hindrance, and you will have done more to relieve yourselves from your present troubles than you can justly hope to secure by any other means. In this way the railroads may be made the feeders and distributors for your great trade arteries, and the causes which now induce them to enter into extensive leases and combinations, in many instances so injurious to the public interest, would, in a great measure, cease to exist.

A glance at the map will be sufficient to show that from the great lakes to the Mississippi River there is a vast expanse of country, divided by the Apalachian chain, which separates the waters of the Atlantic from those which flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio and the James Rivers have their sources among the mountains of this chain; and further south, also the Tennessee, the Coosa, and the Ocmulgee. Recent surveys have demonstrated that it is feasible to connect by canals the Ohio with the James River, and the Tennessee with the Ocmulgee; and thus, so to speak, turn the Mississippi into the Atlantic at Norfolk and Savannah. The merits of the James River and Kanawha Canal have been fully discussed, and I will not pause here to repeat the many reasons which have been offered in favor of this great work. I crave your attention, however, for a moment, while I point out some of the advantages which would flow from the construction of the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, connecting the Mississippi, through the Tennessee River, with the Atlantic Ocean, at Savannah, Georgia.

The Tennessee enters the Ohio a short distance above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. From this point the general direction of the Tennessee is southeast to its great bend at Guntersville, in the State of Alabama. At that point the Coosa and the Tennessee approach each other, there being only a narrow neck of land between them. Across this isthmus a canal thirty miles long would connect these two rivers, and open navigation to Rome, Ga. From Rome the route follows the Etowah to its nearest point of approach to the Ocmulgee River, and down the latter to the City of Macon, and thence to the sea. Nature has already supplied the greater portion of this route, and it remains for us to complete the work which she has already begun. The route has been surveyed by distinguished engineers of the War Department, and has been pronounced by them eminently feasible.

It offers to you the following advantages: First, cheap transportation. According to the official reports, the cost of transporting a ton of grain from St. Louis to Savannah by this route would be $4.88. It costs by rail $14.40. The saving upon each ton would be $9.25, amounting in the aggregate to $14,000,000 per annum upon grain alone, to be divided between the producer and consumer. Second, this route would be open the entire year, never rendered impracticable by ice in winter, nor by drought in summer. Third, it would greatly increase the coasting trade, furnishing employment during the winter months (when the Niagara ship-canal shall be opened) to the steamers and other vessels engaged during summer upon the lakes. Fourth, the route passes through immense forests of yellow pine, and you would be enabled to obtain the best lumber in unlimited quantities, and at low prices. Fifth, it opens to you all the Southern States east of the Mississippi River as a market for your grain, bacon, hay, and other products, the demand for which will constantly increase. In this market you would be absolutely without a competition. Sixth, it would furnish cheap transportation for raw cotton to your section, and for the manufactured article in return. Such advantages would certainly develope the manufacture of cotton to a vast extent in the Western and Northwestern States.

I would take great pleasure in meeting with the farmers of the West and Northwest, and uniting with them in considering the vast interests involved in the questions briefly alluded to in this address. I cordially invite the granges in these States to send delegates to the proposed convention, assuring them that they will meet with a hearty welcome from our people. Let us meet face to face, and see if there is not a safe and sure way of escape from the trouble in which our respective sections and peoples are involved.

JAMES M. SMITH.

THE PENITENTES.

Remarkable Organization Among the New Mexicans—Infamous Rites and Horrible Cruelties.

From the Buffalo Express.

The following statements form the greater part of a private letter received by a lady of this city from her son. It may be proper to explain that the Territory of Colorado embraces a small tract which was formerly a part of New Mexico, on which are some ancient settlements:

TRINIDAD, Col., April 14, 1873.

Wherever throughout the southwestern territories a Mexican "plaza" is situated there is to be found a lodge of the Penitentes. Its strength is proportionate to the number of the inhabitants, since almost every person (male) is a member of the order; this at least among the poorer and more ignorant classes. It is, however, by no means rare to find men of culture and intelligence among the members, and I am informed that two of the most prominent members of the New Mexican Bar owe allegiance to this infamous organization; it is certain that a lawyer resident here made application to be admitted, but was refused as being a heretic and a foreigner. Such men of course undergo the ordeal only because of the immense influence thereby acquired over the natives.

The order, as implied by its name, is religious in its character. Of its foundation nothing positive seems to be known. I am disposed to believe, however, from the nature of the ceremonies, that it was introduced by some of the early missionaries, members of the order of "Flagellants," whose creed was identical with that of the "Penitentes," both believing that by acute bodily suffering they atoned for and condoned all their sins, past and future, besides laying up treasure sufficient to exalt them to a dignified position in heaven.

Now, however, either the Penitentes have deviated from the traditions of the fathers or the Church has effected a change of base as regards them; certain it is that the two institutions are at variance, and the dignitaries of the Church have vainly exerted all of their immense power and influence in attempts to suppress the Penitentes, showing by their failure the strength of the latter; for in this country among the Mexicans the voice of the Padre is infinitely more powerful than would be that of the Almighty.

Of the Constititution of the order or lodges very little is certainly known. The have officers, chief of whom appears to be one who officiates as Chaplain and Master of Ceremonies; the members are sworn to secrecy and compelled to pass through a terrible ordeal on being initiated, and have to take part in the public penitential ceremonies yearly. After undergoing the penance (more or less severe as prescribed by the chief) for a certain number of years (three or four), each member is exempt, and thenceforward acts as attendant on, or punisher of, those who are still "in the valley." I do not know positively whether the order has any object beyond punishing its members. As, however, they hold meetings periodically throughout the year, it probably serves as a sort of national organization, binding together in one brotherhood all those in our population of native birth.

With the season of Lent comes the suffering of the penitente, and unless he be of those who have been purified through much tribulation, severe punishment is prescribed, which is done in this wise: The presiding officer of the lodge takes a seat in a room alone and blindfolded. To him comes the penitente, crawling on his knees, shrouded from head to foot, and blindfolded; confesses his offenses and hears his sentence—a sentence from which there is no appeal, although there is no doubt that in many cases it sends the poor wretch to meet death by the most horrible tortures.

The penitential ceremonies are begun on Ash Wednesday, and continue through the entire Lenten season until Good Friday, when they culminate, and at midnight end. As the proceedings of one day will serve as a sample, I will tell you what I saw on Friday at a small place a few miles below here, named Chilili, which I selected as being the nearest, though as there are a half dozen lodges in a circuit of as many miles there was no lack of choice.

The scene of operations is the bank of a small "arroyo" between two hills. On the western bank is the "plaza," consisting of the usual flat-roofed, adobe houses, in one of which is the lodge-room. Facing us, and across the arroyo is a solitary house, like the others, but with a cross in front. Looking up the stream we see another cross at a distance of about 500 yards. Scattered about and seated on the ground in groups are, may be, 300 Mexicans, chiefly women. Lounging among them are a dozen or so Americans, attracted hither by curiosity to see, as they say, "the darned brutes kill themselves."

We do not have to wait long for the curtain to rise, for hardly have we had time to note the surroundings and to speculate on the weight of the twelve large crosses lying in front of the solitary house, when the performance commences. From that house comes the sound of music, and presently emerges a man playing a fife, and another chanting in a most lugubrious voice what are supposed to be prayers (Latin). These come directly toward us, and as they cross the arroyo are met by all the Mexicans assembled. Every person in the concourse is prostrate on the earth, and continues in that attitude until the "chaplain" has recited more prayers, when, after kissing the ground, all rise. Forming in a sort of rude procession, they take their way slowly and by a circuitous route towards the farther cross, stopping at intervals of may be a hundred paces to repeat the prostration and kissing process, every one singing, or rather howling, at the extreme pitch of the voice. So far as I could make out by listening intently, no one paid the slightest attention to the air, tone, or words of his neighbor. The music was, perhaps, equal to the howling of a thousand cayotes.

These being fairly sped upon their way, the "solitary house" disgorges thirty-one more beings. First came another priest (of the order), another fifer, and a man bearing aloft an image of the crucifixion; these three walk backwards towards the crosses, and are followed by fourteen penitentes, each one accompanied by an attendant. The penitentes are all naked, except for a breech-clout and a cloth which shrouds the head in order to prevent recognition.

The whole appearance expresses the most abject abasement. Crouching by the side of their attendants, with heads almost touching the ground, they creep to the crosses—one end of each of these is lifted by an attendant, the penitente lies on his face and a cross is laid on each one of twelve, the remaining two being bound in such a manner as to make it impossible for them to move their arms or to step more than a few inches.

All lie prone until more chanting has been done; then rising, the end of a heavy cross is laid on each man's shoulder, and they slowly begin to traverse the thorny way—thorny it is in very truth, for it is covered with the spines of the cactus and prickly pear. Some of the first, cut on the spot, are inclosed, that you may judge how pleasant it may be to walk with naked feet on such a carpet, or to lie thereon with a heavy beam resting on the body. As this is done we see plainly that this is not the commencement of their penances; backs and breech-clouts bear bloody evidence to the contrary, as also do the fearfully emaciated forms, worn by pain and privations until they hardly seem to belong to living men.

But they go on, slowly, steadily, tottering sometimes from weakness, yet never faltering, never flinching; thus they perform the terrible task. Every few minutes the officer presiding signals a halt, the attendants take the crosses and hold them until the penitentes are on their faces, then lay them on their naked bodies, which, for any symptoms of life they display, might be taken for those of dead men. When the chanting mummery is at an end for the moment the wretched fanatics resume their journey.

On reaching the other cross which I have mentioned, they trot briskly around it, deposit their loads and crawl abjectly to it, placing themselves with heads almost touching, and forming in appearance the spokes of a huge wheel. Next are more prayers, the entire congregation, who have come on their knees a distance of fully a hundred yards, joining in. Then they retrace their steps with precisely the same ceremonies.

An incident marks the return, which, though it may be ludicrous in itself, serves by contrast to make the spectacle more saddening. A tame antelope belonging to the settlement, attracted by the procession, breaks through the crowd, takes a position in line with and close to the two leading penitentes, and marches quietly and gravely with them; at each halt bending his slender limbs and slowly lying down, to rise again at the same time as the others. One of the attendants, finding himself too warm, takes off his coat and coolly adds it to the load his man, already staggering, has to bear.

One of the sufferers especially excites attention and pity—a boy of apparently not more than 15 years. He bears up bravely, but toward the end he totters and reels at every step, and would fall but for the hand which, without aiding, keeps him erect.

All finally reach the cross in front of the lodge, march around it, and then place their burdens where they first took them up. Then, after performing the same ceremonies as at the other end of the route, all disappear within the house, the curtain drops, and the first act is ended.

Whilst waiting for whatever might come next, I strolled among the crowd. All the Mexican men and women were squatted on the ground smoking, talking, and laughing as if at a fiesta. Passing an open door, I thought to investigate; so, ceremoniously removing my hat, I walked in, and found myself in an ordinary house plastered with mud and entirely without furniture. Noticing another open door to the left I entered there, and was glad to have done so, for it was one of the rooms pertaining to the penitentes.

It was a room about twenty feet long, twelve feet wide, and seven feet high, neatly plastered and whitewashed, the floor of sand, and the room destitute of furniture, save that in the further corner was a sort of altar made from a table and covered with a black shawl. Two other shawls, one black, one black, one parti-colored, hung on the walls, one behind, the other to the right of the altar, on which were placed several images. One of the Crucifixion and one of the Virgin and child especially attracted my attention; the latter from its grotesque resemblance in expression, attitude, and apparel (even to the scarf over the head) to a Mexican woman and child; the former because, being spattered with blood all over, it looks so horrible and ghastly. Two women knelt before these objects, absorbed in prayer.

I was about to leave, when I noticed the peculiar appearance of the walls, and asked a man who had just come in the cause of it. He said it was *Sangre de los Penitentes* (blood of the penitentes.) And so it really was. It was impossible to place the tip of the finger on either walls or ceiling without touching one of those crimson splashes, thrown there from the whips with which they flagellate themselves. My observations made, I hurried out, and drove to the arroyo, the shrill notes of the fife giving warning that the second act was about to commence.

I arrived barely in time to witness the egress from the house of the actors. First, as before, came fifer, priest, and image-bearer; following them three penitentes, each one armed with a whip.

And here let me tell you what kind of whip they use. It is made of the leaves of a plant which grows all over this country in great profusion, and is commonly known as "soapweed," its root being pounded and used by the natives in place of soap. The real name is "Yucca" (Spanish bayonet), and it is, I believe, a kind of lily. It has a bulbous root, and hairy leaves fully two feet in length, with edges and points that cut like knives. These leaves are hardened by fire, and are then plaited into thongs, about eight inches of the end being allowed to hang freely. A large number of thongs are bound to a stock so as to resemble in form a fan, and the whip is complete, making a scourge that I imagine is almost, if not fully, as severe as the dreaded "knout."

With the first step each penitente raised his whip with both hands and struck across his left shoulder with all his strength on his own naked back, almost pausing until he had withdrawn it, when with the next step he struck himself in the same manner across the right shoulder. And they proceeded,—with every step a blow,—right, left, right, left, with a regularity and monotony that was positively sickening.

They had not proceeded ten steps on their way before the whips were tinged with red, and before they had gone fifty these instruments were of one uniform dull red, and the blood was dripping from every thong and running down from the lacerated and quivering backs, crimsoning again the scanty pieces of cloth, which was each man's only covering, and, running down to his feet, was thence absorbed by the thirsty earth. This seemed to me evidence of suffering sufficiently great to atone for any degree of crime, but it was not enough for the penitentes.

In place of following the same road as their predecessors, they slowly turned to the left, and climbed the hill at a point where the cactus spines literally covered the ground, and where it was impossible for them to step and not be pierced by them. You will hardly believe that across such a road, and enduring such tortures, those men walked a distance of three miles; and yet it is a fact. I do not know that they whipped themselves during the entire time, and yet I think they did. At any rate, going and returning, I saw them inflict on themselves punishment which would have killed most white men.

The second act was not concluded when the third began. A few moments after the last party had left one of the attendants came out, and, going to the crosses, selected the lightest, and returned with it to the house. I wanted to know what would be done next. One man said that they would crucify a penitente and "stick him up." Another said that they would bind one to the cross and drag him as far as the cross had before been carried. But the question was set at rest in five minutes. Another fifer, priest, and man carrying what the Americans present irreverently called "The Little Jesus," made their appearance, and following them with much difficulty, a solitary penitente who had both arms extended, and tightly bound to the upright portion of the cross, which was laid lengthwise across his shoulders, the two ends projecting beyond the hands.

Standing a few paces from the door he waited until followed by two more, each one of whom carried one of those terrible whips. Placing themselves behind him, each one strikes him below the shoulders. He takes slowly a step forward—they strike him again. And so he goes on, for every step two blows; the waiting until they strike fairly and then taking his next step in advance. Not more than a tenth part of his journey is accomplished when he stops, reels, and seems about to fall. The regular whiz of the whip is never intermitted, every blow is laid on with cruel energy, but at a whisper and a sign from the presiding fiend the two executioners aim their blows an inch or two lower. Every time the victim flags they apply the same remedy, selecting some new spot on which to operate until the entire back and sides are cut and torn and bruised alike, and the flesh hangs in shreds and patches, while cross, victims, and executioners are equally bespattered and covered with blood. I am compelled to turn away so sickened and horrified that I can hardly see, and, for the moment, as weak as an infant.

You may think this exaggerated. It is not. The horrible truth cannot be. If figures will enable you to better comprehend the enormity of this last piece of infamy, here they are. I timed the operation myself:

It took that poor wretch to walk to the farthest cross and return precisely one hour and forty minutes, during the whole of which time he was receiving at the rate of fifty-four blows per minute; so that he had to endure no less than five thousand four hundred stripes.

As it was nearly sunset when this last exhibition was concluded, and as I was moreover really sick, I left and returned to town. Of the whole thing nothing surprised me more than the nonchalance with which a wagon-load of Mexican "ladies," who were among the spectators, looked on the entire spectacle.

I have given you above the programme for one day (at least a portion of it, for, as I said, the exercises were kept up until midnight), but I have mentioned only a few of the many modes of torture in use among these people. As, for instance, on the previous day (Thursday) one man trod his thorny path bearing on his shoulders a load of prickly pears, so tied that the spines were continually penetrating and lacerating him. Another, bound hand and foot, was compelled to perform the first half the journey on his knees, being unable to move but two or three inches at a time. Returning he was unbound sufficiently to enable him to rise to his feet and step about a foot. The rope was then tied to his waist, to which was attached four others, the ends of which were held by as many men. One of them was placed in front, one behind, and one on each side of the penitente, who then began his return trip. He had walked nearly to the end of his tether, when the man behind jerked him sharply; bound as he was, he was of course unable to retain his feet and fell. He rose again and was treated by one of the others to another dose of the same kind, and in that manner performed a part of his journey. Sometimes he would be allowed to walk a little way, but presently, from one of his tormentors—he never knew from which until it was too late to save himself—would come a sharp pull at the rope, and down he fell. Presently he fell and forgot to rise. He could not. He was lifted to his feet, fell again, and then the four dragged him to the house as they might a dead ox. And so on.

You wonder how these people can stand so much and live. It is wonderful; they certainly have powers of endurance greater than I supposed possible. But they do not always live. The poor wretch dragged by the rope was dead before he was taken into the house, and was, on Friday, lying there awaiting burial. Four more were there whose recovery was said to be hopeless. There is no doubt that many are yearly murdered; no one will ever know how many, for they are taken away and secretly buried. This can be easily done, for the inhabitants of the plazas are all natives, and, as few of them are individually known to the Americans, the dead are not missed except by their own people.

You will wonder further that the Americans do not interfere and stop these practices. They do not appear to care, or, if they do, are sorry "that more of the brutes don't kill themselves." There exists not much liking between the Mexicans and Americans, and the authorities in their new condition don't worry themselves about trifles. Besides it might be dangerous to attempt to stop the "Penitentes," for, from this southward, the natives greatly outnumber the whites.

JOHN H. MAUGHAM.

WASHINGTON.

The Committees of the Next Congress.

A National Railroad Between Chicago and New York.

Dr. Clark's Electoral System—The Land-Office and Kansas Settlers.

A National University---Grand Ideas on the Potomac.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1873.

The Modocs having arrested Sherman's march to the sea, and the Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition having been kicked by their Government for picking pockets, in the presence of wondering civilization, it is about time to fit up the cottage at Long Branch and begin the horse-races. The Hon. Thomas Murphy pines for his chum, and John Chamberlain will not be comforted because he is not. Nothing short of three terms will suit us in the condition of affairs; for possibly we shall not be able to wholly demoralize the nation in two terms.

JAPAN-WEAR.

Mr. De Long is coming back from Japan for showing some of the prevailing looseness and vulgarity; and so it appears to happen that what a man was appointed for also confounds him under the present illogical directory. A California ex-Senator is to take his place, of whom it is reported by the District Government of Washington City that, on the question of putting a clause in the Appropriation bill, he said: "I shan't put that in my bill! It's of no interest to me!" The sequel was, that Washington City got upwards of $3,000,000.

THE SPEAKERSHIP

of the next Congress would appear to be pretty well settled in Mr. Blaine's favor; not so, however, the committees, and here Mr. Blaine is menaced with a more delicate and arduous task than he has yet had. The only opposition to Blaine was of a shameless sort, led by one ——, of North Carolina, at whose house, it is understood, a caucus was held, in Horace Maynard's interest, some time before adjournment. The points were made, that Mr. Blaine had given the carpet-bag and scalawag crew places inferior to their understanding of themselves, and the word was conspiracy and revenge. Resolutions were to have been introduced censuring Dawes, Garfield, and Bingham, as heads of important committees, for complicity in Credit Mobilier,—thus making them ineligible for reappointment by the Speaker, except upon his personal responsibility. Next, Maynard was to be run as a candidate,—Butler leading up one wing of opposition to Blaine, and the Democrats forming the other. It is Maynard's present ambition to be made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, such being the price of his quiescence. Mr. Hale, of Maine, looks to be made Chairman of Appropriations. Mr. Butler expects to extort the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. What Blaine's attitude may be in the matter of the reappointment of Dawes and Garfield, it is not easy to decide. He is training for the Presidency with all his worldly resources, and has assembled quite a personal party around him. Adroit, audacious, courteous, ambitious, handsome, and missing no opportunity, it is probable that Mr. Blaine will be added to the list of those White-House-seeking gentry of whom it may be said: "Prophets and priests desired it long, but died without the sight."

As to Gen. Garfield, there is universal sympathy and commiseration for his diminished stature before the country. He has not been a politician at all in the reprehensible sense of an appointment-getter and a maneuverer, but has retired from his committee to his home, and based his public action upon scholarship and inquiry, while others have made every public movement from political motives. He has not explained the Credit Mobilier matter; the back-pay matter he could not control. But he has a constituency of a singularly wholesome and gritty nature, which it is dangerous to try experiments with. National opinion is to the effect that the constituency is not likely to be served by any man of better parts, and more docile and brighter nature.

TRANSPORTATION.

The opinion gains ground in the East that the party majority in Congress will endeavor to get around the transportation question by voting for a National line of rail, to be built with bonds indorsed by the Government, by the engineers of the army, to extend from Chicago to New York, and to be managed by a Board of Commissioners. There being but two unbroken lines of rail from New York to Chicago, it is presumable that a third line, with the tolls kept down, will silence the transportation outcry before the next Presidential election. Mr. George William Curtis has already advocated this work in *Harper's Weekly*.

THE SYSTEM OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT BY COLLEGES CHOSEN BY LOT.

The pamphlet of Dr. C. P. Clark, of Oswego, N. Y., entitled, "The Commonwealth Reconstructed," has had an extraordinary influence in the East. It is one of the few documents addressed to the public conscience which seriously proposes a scheme of neutralization of evils, and at the same time a substitution of something else. It is, in intent, the turning of the caucus instrumentality against the caucusers,—in manner an enrolment of voters in each town or ward into primary constituencies, by choosing them by lot from all the voters. For example, take a ward of Chicago. The names of its citizens are to be written upon slips and thrown into a wheel; from the whole mass, the authorities draw successive fifties or hundreds. Suppose the number to be one hundred, it will constitute one primary electoral constituency, and of such there will be as many as there are hundreds of voters in the ward. Each primary constituency, so assembled by lot, will be immediately made to meet like a jury, and the roll will be called to vote for the representative elector of that hundred. The choice will not be limited to persons present, and no citizen will be allowed to decline the office after being chosen. This is the first part of the proceeding.

The second thing will be the assembling of the representatives of these hundreds in a college or congress of electors, and this body will proceed to appoint in public session, by viva voce, the ward (or town) officers, as Supervisors, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, etc. As each ward or town will be simultaneously meeting, each college will at the same time elect one or more representatives of a higher class to a still higher college, which shall choose county officers, members of Assembly, and State Senators. This third college will elect a fourth, to choose the executive officers of the State and the higher Judges.

See how this will operate! It will make public service as compulsory amongst respectable men as jury-duty. It will confound rings and break slates; for nobody can anticipate the association of citizens brought together by allotment. It will teach self-reliance and public responsibility to every voter, who must be present in the body and speak his choice. It will insure order, temperance, equality, and comfort to voters who must now go in line to the polls, in rain or sun, exposed to attack, insult, or jostling, and uncertain as to the fate of the ballot which disappears so suspiciously in a black hole. Simultaneous gatherings of people in good numbers will prevent repeating, drumming up, importing, colonizing, or what not. But will it prevent parties, Mr. Clark, from making out tickets of names, equal in number to the primary colleges, and, under pressure of party spirit, prescribing the name to be voted on at each place of meeting? True, it will diminish the opportunities of the politicians, and, in any event, it will be an improvement upon the present plan. Every two years, or at some stated interval, the registry of voters will be again submitted to the wheel, and a new drawing will bring a new association together in the primary constituency.

The Hon. Dwight Townsend, of New York, expressed the opinion to me that this system was practicable, advisable, and necessary to confuse professional politicians, and secure representative and also respectable and responsible government. The plan is more Republican than any we possess; for it brings high and low, without previous consultation, together, and gives every voter an influence in the visible body, with the right of speech, and the certainty of being counted. Some of the defects of the plan may be the possibility of two or more hundred chosing the same elector, the possible concurrence of ignorance in some one college, the possible neutralization of vital interests in the separation of their components, and the generally uninteresting, unsympathetic, and unacquainted nature of the primary colleges. But these apparent obstacles are, in reality, arguments for the plan. We need to give more of our individual time, devotion, and talent to the country which comprehends our all, whereas we give less than any people of like privileges in the world. The number of men who growl and never vote is incredibly large; the majority of those who do vote never heard of the people they vote for, but accept the ticket as some conspiracy of poker-players and street-contractors prepared it. We live under a system whose machinery is understood by a very few, and they are running the vessel to destruction. Dr. Clark's plan compels a sacrifice of at least one day in a year for every voter. In Prussia, unless public impression is wrong, the State takes seven years of every man's life for its military service. Let those who talk of the advantages of monarchy set this obligation down amongst them, and reflect whether it will not be well to save the liberty we possess by respecting it and giving it some of our attention. The enforced military service of Prussia, bad as it is, is better than the interminable scandal of American politics, which is spreading infidelity to freedom, to country, and to God. Our politics is scandalous because nobody attends to it; if we were to change our form of government, the same corrupt influences would prevail intensified in a monarchy, and without opportunity for complaint, because the strength, so-called, of a form of government has nothing to do with the morals of the governors. Those persons prevail in all countries who devote themselves to affairs, and a Kingdom in America, with such politicians as we have, would be worse than Poland under the elective monarchs.

THE LAND-OFFICE AND KANSAS SETTLERS.

We have now another railroad scandal. In the counties of Neosho and Labette, of Kansas, about 500 persons have been gouged out of 100,000 acres of land by the railroad companies called respectively the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, under the protection of the Interior Department. I sent you several letters, two months ago, to demonstrate the fact that Willis Drummond, Commissioner of the Land-Office, was probably the instrumentality of the Iowa and Kansas railroad ring. It now appears that Delano, his superior, is not the tool of the said ring, but a personal acquisition of the same. In the particular case just cited, it seems that the Land-Office, under act of Congress of 1869, began to sell the land in the said counties of Kanses to bona-fide settlers residing therein. Secretary Cox and Secretary Browning, as well as Commissioner Joseph Wilson, gave patents for these lands up to the number of 1,627, leaving nearly 800 patents unissued. When Delano came in, and the other stool-pigeons of the railroads, he suspended the private entries made before that time, and overruled the decisions of Secretary Cox. The consequence is, that at least 500,000 acres of farms in the most valuable part of Kansas, instead of belonging to the persons who have improved them, are now, under Delano's decision, the property of the two railroads which bisect them. Mr. Delano was recently burned in effigy in California for his imbecility in connection with Indian affairs. Persons from Southern Kansas with whom I have spoken indicate that he may be burned in a manner which will more directly touch his remaining sensibilities, if he goes to that part of the world, having disposed of men, women, and children to these railway monopolies. The people of Southern Kansas, who have been robbed of their improvements by these decisions, propose to show the rest of the country that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway are now preparing to make public sentiment in favor of opening the Indian Territory, in order to get the lands of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, just as they have been taking the lands of the white settlers of Neosho and Habette Counties, under the surveillance of Delano. The attorney for the settlers, Mr. J. Brown, shows that the railroad companies do not dispute that the settlers were on the said lands prior to the definite location of the routes of the railroads in question; that the lands in question were reserved and excepted from the operations of each of said railroad-grant acts; and that all of the said settlers were in actual possession of their respective claims at the time of the definite location of the routes of said roads, and had been in that possession for more than two years. One-fifth of the best land in the State belongs to the railways.

BIOGRAPHY-MAKING.

The life of Chief Justice Chase is now being written by Judge Worden, of Cincinnati, a lawyer and literary man of good consideration in his locality, who has been selected by the friends of the Chief Justice as a proper person to obtain the points of biography. The Chief Justice occupies a large and commodious mansion on one of the high hills in the rear of the city, and, in the recess of the Court, he is giving Mr. Worden as much attention as possible. Mr. Seward has just had a very fine eulogium pronounced upon his memory by one of his Ministers, Mr. Adams. Mr. Chase's having his life carefully compiled and annotated suggests that the third great Minister of the War also find a biographer, viz: Mr. Stanton.

OLD ABODES.

Persons familiar with the Capital City may be interested to know that two of the oldest blocks are disappearing, situated respectively on the flanks of the Capitol, and on the summit of Capitol Hill. The block on the side nearest the basin of the city is already prostrated, and the material sold to build other houses. The second block is doomed, and the furniture all removed from the houses. The architect of the Capitol has completed two designs, somewhat in the style of the Capitol edifice, but subordinate to it in size and ornamentation, to be used respectively for the library of Congress, and for an art-gallery under control of the Government and illustrative of it. A strong coalition of learned men is now intent upon securing the land-grants which were to have been given to numerous agricultural colleges, for the purpose of endowing a great National University in the City of Washington. If the designs of these gentlemen be carried out, about $50,000,000 will accrue to this one institution, which will become the standard school of the country. That this is no innovation can be shown from the letters of Washington, Jefferson, and the founders of the country, who reserved a large portion of the city for this purpose. Certainly the collections here exceed in value those of all the schools extant on our hemisphere. The library of Congress surpasses any other in the country by about 70,000 volumes. The collection of models at the Patent Office is not equaled by the combined collections of the same description in the world. The architectures of the Capital City are the best known on our hemisphere, and the works of art rapidly congregating here assume the importance of a royal collection.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, hence to Point of Rocks, 41 miles, is to be opened in a fortnight, and thereafter all passenger trains east to Baltimore will pass Washington City. Almost simultaneously the Pennsylvania Road will turn Baltimore by the new tunnel, and reduce time to the West several hours.

The Pennsylvania's tunnel around Baltimore has employed about 900 men, and used up 14,000,000 bricks and 75,000 tons of limestone; it has required the removal also of 75,000 cubic yards of rock. All this to accomplish one mile underground, and avoid transfers or teaming cars! The tunnel was begun in May, 1871, and it has cost above $2,000,000. The Washington tunnel has cost over $500,000, and the two Potomac bridges as much more; and yet the Southern connections of the Pennsylvania Company stop at Fredericksburg, beyond which they run but one train a day.

Virginia, the Pennsylvania's cake, is yet dough, on account of poor management. It secured a charter, nearly two years ago, to build a link of rail, and then felt so secure of its prey in the Acquia Creek Road that it forfeited the former charter. The fight has now to be made all over again, and with diminishing chances; and it is led by that old James Lyons who presided over the Bourbons at Louisville, and who does not seem loth to dispose of the railways of Virginia to the cormorant. The Acquia Creek Road, the old Bay line of steamers, and the Seaboard & Roanoke Road have anticipated their own fate by cutting the Pennsylvania Company's connection off like links which had been torn asunder. It hangs southward like unstrung clusters, buoyant as balloons by want of stem and sap.

BIG IDEAS ON THE POTOMAC.

Another great Capitoline scheme is to improve the harbor of Washington on what is called "the comprehensive plan." In 1872, a Board of Survey was appointed by Congress to examine into the condition of the harbor of Washington, from the Anacostia bridge to the head of tidewater at the Little Falls. They reported that the main Potomac channel was but 4,000 yards long between Greenleaf's Point and Seventeenth street, and between 250 and 700 feet wide; and that, at low water, it afforded 11 feet to Sixth street, and 8 feet to the Long Bridge. The Anacostia channel gave 14 feet of water to the Navy-Yard, through "a small gulley." Georgetown harbor had an average depth of 25 feet, with a bar below of 10 feet, increased by dredging to 15 feet. The main Potomac channel ran off toward the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and thence bore off toward Geisborough Point, 25,000 feet in length; and, at the latter point, three channels blended, and made the one deep channel down the river. Opposite the city, between the channels, was 1,000 acres of marshy flat, partly uncovered and rapidly increasing in area, and its reclamation was "an absolute necessity for the preservation of the health of the city." The Board recommended that the river be reduced to one channel, and that on the Virginia side, by advancing the city-front and redeeming 455 acres of land. The assurance was given that 23 feet below mean low water would thus be obtained, or nearly the same as at mean high water on the shoalest spot below the city. To do this, the Aqueduct Bridge required lengthening and reduced causeway, and the causeway from Virginia to Analostan Island must be removed; thus the main channel would become from 1,000 to 2,500 feet wide, the Eastern Branch channel from 600 to 800 feet wide (with 23 feet of water). By the adoption of the plan submitted by Capt. Carlisle P. Patterson, 1,023 acres would be reclaimed; the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal would discharge boats into the Potomac by locks 3,000 feet above Aqueduct Bridge; the Georgetown water-front would be ten times increased above the Aqueduct, and a draw put in that bridge; the Long Bridge would be abbreviated, and its spans increased; city piers would be established, from 100 to 800 feet long, and from 100 to 300 feet wide; the Observatory would be removed to another spot, and that hill graded; the Alexandria & Georgetown Canal (which cost $1,250,000, inclusive of the cost of the Aqueduct, which was $575,381) would be abolished; the Navy-Yard and Arsenal would be at Greenleaf's Point, with 315 acres of ground,—etc., etc. This enormous scheme would cost, at the engineer's estimates, $6,050,000, exclusive of bridges. The 22,000 feet of bulkhead are alone computed at $2,200,000. Four years would be required to do the work, with a primary appropriation of $2,000,000; and, 44,579,000 square feet of land being reclaimed, it is presumed that the Government's share would be about $8,889,000. The plan also recommends, for unity of jurisdiction, the recovery of the Virginia parcel of the original District. Thus, of the District of Columbia it may be said that, "Like the green-eyed monster, it mocks the meat it feeds on!"

GATH.

THE YOKE-FELLOWS.

Annual Report of the Superintendent—What Has Been Accomplished Toward the Conversion of Sinners.

The annual report of the Yoke-Fellows has just been submitted by the Superintendent, J. Newton Crittenton. This is an organization composed of religious and zealous young men who refresh themselves after the toil of the week by meeting together Sabbath evenings, spending an hour in prayer and praise, and who then go out to work for the conversion of sinners. The Superintendent says, in his report, that they go out into the "highways and hedges" to work, but, since there are no hedges in Chicago, that part of the statement must be looked on as metaphorical. Perhaps the reader, while hurrying across Clark street bridge some Sunday evening, has been tapped on the shoulder by a young man arrayed in seedy garments, who, with the remark "May it be blessed to you, brother," shoved into his hand a piece of paper, which, upon subsequent examination, turned out to be, not a notice of a grand closing sale, but a little tract, or leaflet, bristling with Scripture references, such as "2 Kings, x. 14." That young man was a yoke-fellow. Perhaps the reader, if not a confirmed water-bibber, while comfortably enjoying his lager-beer, has seen a young man steal shyly into the saloon, holding his arms close to his sides, so as not to be polluted by touching the accursed thing, and pressing into the hand of every one present, either a tract or an invitation to prayer-meeting. Possibly he remembers what the German brethren said after that young yoke-fellow withdrew. The following statements will show what the members of this devoted band have accomplished. Occasional accounts have come to them of the conversion of persons who have traced their change of life to the receiving of a tract. The hotels with their thousands of guests have been visited regularly. The saloons visited have not been as numerous as during preceding years, on account of the enforcement of the Sunday liquor laws. The corners of the streets and entrances to the rooms have also been manned, and, in this way, they have been able to scatter the Words of Life into places where access is difficult, though it is difficult to see why the street corners or the entrances to their rooms should be difficult of access. If they are, steps should be taken to remedy it.

Eighty-six persons have been enrolled as members since its organization. The average attendance at Sabbath evening meetings, for three years, has been about eleven. The loss of Farwell Hall has interfered considerably with their work since the fire. The Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association have sustained them at every step. Since Feb. 1, 1872, the evening meetings of the Association have been in charge of the Yoke-Fellows. Meetings have also been held by them in the barracks and other places in the city. It is to be hoped that the time will soon come when the hotels, boarding-houses, saloons, and other public places will be opened to Gospel meetings.

The following statistics are not uninteresting:

YEARLY REPORT.

Printed invitations distributed	22,349
Personal invitations given	11,733
Tracts distributed	8,508
Bibles and Testaments distributed	21
Religious meetings attended	1,558
Religious meetings taken part in	814
Visits to saloons	632
Visits to the sick	42
Visits to vessels and railroad depots	15
Religious conversions	663
Poor persons relieved	38

SUMMARY FOR THREE YEARS.

Printed invitations distributed	180,384
Personal invitations given	83,972
Tracts distributed	77,651
Bibles and Testaments distributed	352
Religious meetings attended	8,637
Religious meetings taken part in	3,439
Visits to saloons	4,332
Visits to the sick	548
Visits to vessels and railroad depots	24
Prisoners visited	249
Religious conversations	1,394
Poor persons relieved	502

Perhaps the Yoke-Fellows would have done more good if there had been fewer visits to the saloons, and more to the sick; fewer religious conversations, and more poor persons relieved.

THE STONECUTTERS.

At a meeting of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, of Chicago, held on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we invite all outside bosses in the building trade to become cutstone contractors, and we pledge ourselves to work for them, provided they comply with the rules of our Association.

Resolved, That, in order to meet the necessities of the times, we reduce our standard wages from $4.50 per day to $4 per day of eight hours.

The Grand Exposition Opening.

The opening, to-night, of the Grand Exposition, will probably be one of the finest displays Chicago has ever witnessed. No reader of THE TRIBUNE should fail to be present. The six-story and basement building, 50x100, at the northwest corner of West Madison and Halsted streets, has been swarming for weeks with all manner of artisans; buyers have been ransacking European markets for months for things new, novel, and beautiful, while our home markets have furnished enough to combine the useful with the beautiful to a marvelous degree, until knowing ones say that a real treat is in store for those who go to-night. You are assured of the fact that prices of everything are to be fabulously low. It is the intention, if it be possible, to have that immense fountain (made expressly for the Grand Exposition) in place and at work (or play), which will be a feature of the occasion.

Elmwood and Warwick.

That large class of our gentlemen friends who are dependent on the caprices of the weather and their washerwoman for neatly laundried collars, should use the Elmwood and Warwick collars, and break loose from their bondage. They can always be sure of a nice collar.

Why Is It?

That Potter, King & Co. can sell a complete black-walnut, marble-top chamber suit for $62.50, and other goods at corresponding prices. Call at Nos. 284, 286, and 288 Wabash avenue and they will demonstrate to you why. "Best goods for bottom prices."

Charles Gossage & Co.

Open at their old location, on State street, to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Nos. 106, 108, and 110.

—The total gold yield of Montana for the year 1872 was $5,721,395; the yield of silver was 346,944, and the value of copper ore shipped for assay is estimated at $5,000. The total coin value of the gold, silver, and copper mined in Montana during the past year was therefore $6,073,339. In 1871 the total yield of the same materials was valued at $8,050,000. Decrease, $1,976,661—about 24 per centum.

THE COURTS.

Trouble in School District No. 7, Township 37.

Landlord and Tenant---Trading Goods for Lots---Alleged Insanity.

Important Rule for the Accommodation of Attorneys in the Circuit Court.

Criminal Court Items---The Courts Condensed.

In the Superior Court, W. W. Watson, C. Cox, S. H. McNabb, Willis M. Hitt, Phillip French, and J. N. Bontwell file a bill against Henry Hett, John Elmstead, William Hopkinson. Complainants aver that they are property-holders, residents and legal voters of School District No. 7, T. 37 N. R. 14, E of 3 p. m., Cook County; that, in pursuance of the notice posted 24th April, 1873, for a special meeting to be held on May 3, 1873, only nine days subsequently, Henry Hett and John Elmstead acting as Judges, and William Hopkinson, as Clerk, the Directors of Schools of said District declared that lots 67, 68, 69 and 70, Block 1, Blue Island Land and Building Company Subdivision had been duly selected by the voters of said district for a school site; that on several grounds the said meeting was illegal; that the Directors propose to pay more for said property than it is worth; that, at a meeting illegally called for and held on the 19th April, the Directors passed a resolution to raise money to the extent of the law to build a school on the site decided upon, on which they are about to issue bonds of the school district; that the school-house district previously had donated to them and accepted a lot, on condition that a school be erected thereon, viz.: Lot 3 in Block 9, in Blue Island Land and Building Company's subdivision, known as Washington Heights; that, unless restrained, the School Directors will not build on that lot, but on the ground chosen at the meeting above-mentioned, to the detriment of property-holders in the said school district; wherefore plaintiffs petition for an injunction restraining defendants from buying the lots as they desired at the meeting of the 3d of May, or negotiating bonds as proposed, and that they may be compelled to carry out the contract entered into with the Blue Island Land and Building Company.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Joseph W. Chaldek begins a suit in covenant in the Circuit Court against Nelson Monroe. Complainant urges that he and Monroe entered into a contract by which complainant agreed to rent from defendant the first floor of No. 131, Twenty-second street, for a crockery shop, for $400 a year, and paid him, as per agreement, $150 as a first instalment; that complainant was to make $600 profit by moving from the premises he previously occupied, 139 Twenty-second street, and, in anticipation of entering into larger premises, he purchased a stock of goods; that defendant declines to allow him to take possession of the said first floor, but retains the $150, which, together with the $600 anticipated profit for moving from No. 139, and the loss arising from his finding himself with a stock of goods on hand which his limited premises will not allow him to expose for sale, he seeks to recover from defendant by the present action.

LOTTERIES AND GAMBLING.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of the People v. Thomas, the ticket agent of Linda Gilbert, the lady who is suing the *Post* for libel in connection with lotteries. The judgment of the Court below, convicting Thomas of selling lottery tickets, is affirmed.

TRADING GOODS FOR LOTS.

In the Circuit Court, the case of John W. Goetz et al. v. Jacob Cohn and M. W. Palmer again made its appearance, the unfortunate traders of a stock of dry goods for a number of sub-aqueous lots in South Chicago, obtaining a capias for the arrest of Cohn and Palmer, against whom plaintiffs are about to institute a civil action in the Circuit Court. Defendants, it will be remembered, were fined $100 apiece in the Criminal Court at its last session, and the civil action will probably have the effect of making them disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains.

ALLEGED INSANITY.

Petitions for the arrest and trial by jury of four alleged insane paupers were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. One of the cases was so peculiar as to deserve mention. The alleged lunatic, Miss Emilie Brustein, aged 30 years, married, a house-wife by occupation, is accused of having suffered for the past four weeks from insanity, superinduced by a disappointment in love; the unfortunate matron evidently having had no knowledge of the short cut to get over a lack of love in a husband which Judge Gary's court provides. A careful examination of the petition suggests the idea that the disappointed Emilie drew out the document herself.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The litigation in the United States Courts between the Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, and Munn & Scott, in bankruptcy, and vice versa, was yesterday brought to a close, the Court allowing a compromise, namely, the cancellation of Munn & Scott's note of $7,500 held by the company, representing, with interest, the sum of $10,950, in consideration of the payment in cash of the sum of $5,000, and the cancellation of the following claims against the Company on policies, namely, insurances on the property of said Munn & Scott amounting to $13,109.25, and insurances held by Munn & Scott, whether by transfer or otherwise, amounting to $10,000 more.

The accounts of H. L. Lewis, Provisional Assignee of the United States Brick Machine Company, were yesterday filed, showing $3,312.02 received, and a balance of $3,135.57 transferred to the Assignee. The formal report accompanying the accounts was approved.

Discharge was entered and issued in the matter of Charles Hitchcock and Edward M. Endicott. The case was the second on the docket of this Court after the passage of the Bankruptcy act in 1867. It was prolonged by litigation in chancery. The goods were seized under an execution by certain creditors and an injunction granted, which they disobeyed. Gen. Beveridge, then Sheriff, sold the property, and an action was commenced in chancery against him and the execution creditors, for an accounting, etc., which was appealed to the Supreme Court, and has only just been decided.

The case has been stubbornly fought from the beginning.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE "REPUBLIC."

The Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday filed his monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, with the Register, which is summarized, as follows:

Cash on hand April 1	$137,396.85
Received since from debtors	25,199.18
Received since on account of costs of suits dismissed	135.84
Received since from interest on assessment	11.83
Received since from agency accounts	281.52
Miscellaneous receipts	600.00
Total cash in hand	$163,626.22
Total expenditure, including $3,500 to Assignee on account of services	14,745.55
Balance on hand	$148,880.67
Distributed as follows:	
In Second National Bank	$73,705.61
In National Bank of Illinois	67,855.21
In time checks and currency in hands of Assignee	1,319.85
Deposits for costs in Court	6,000.00
	$148,880.67

CIRCUIT COURT RULE.

Upon a petition which has been in circulation for some weeks past among the members of the bar, the following order is entered on record as a rule of the Court:

Upon the call of each cause for trial, the trial thereof shall not proceed until the attorneys of record in such cause shall have had ten minutes' time within which to reach the Court-room, after the minute Clerk has started notice to said attorneys through the medium of the American District Telegraph Company, of Chicago, or otherwise, provided the Court will direct such notice to be started at any time preceding the actual call of the case which it deems proper. This rule to take effect on and after May 9.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Charles Ditt pleaded guilty of assaulting a man with a knife, and was fined $50 and costs.

Lawrence Heilman was found guilty, after trial by jury, of cutting a man, and was sent to County Jail for fifteen days and fined $20 and costs.

Franz Sulger fired a pistol at the face of a friend, which had been loaded with powder and wad only. A bad cut and burn were the immediate result. The final result will be known to-day, when Sulger will receive the sentence of the Court.

There having been no plea put in by either the principal or security in the Tremont House robbing bond, the Court entered judgment against both Barron and Bleakman. The latter states that he has not been served with scire facias, but that had he been served he might have filed a plea, the fact being that the officer was not able to find him. He also says that he has quantities of property, both in West and South Chicago, upon which an execution can be served.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

A rather amusing assault case was tried in Judge Booth's Court yesterday, in which one Savage sought to recover pecuniary damages from Jacob and Walker Bushwait, for an assault he alleged they committed upon him. According to plaintiff's testimony, the latter of the two defendants struck him several fearful blows on the head, splitting his under lip, and opening the cartilage of his ear in several places. The testimony of the medical gentlemen who were called in to repair damages was very contradictory to plaintiff's excited, exaggerated statement, and, taking all the evidence together, the jury acquitted Jacob and found Walker guilty, assessing damages at one cent.

In Judge Porter's Court, the case of Hopkins v. Williams went by default; damages, $194.75. In the case of Roemheld v. Nitter, the original judgment of $10,189.50 was restored of record.

B. Portman & Co. brought suit in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against Burrows and Fitts, to recover the value of 4,500 pounds of butter, sold defendants Sept. 28, 1871, at the very low figure of 8 cents per pound. Will the defense be that ten days' later the fire occurred and melted the stuff?

Nathaniel Norton brings suit in the Circuit Court against William Wagman and Willaim Wharton, on a confession of judgment, for $1,637.50.

Caroline A. Brookman et al. begin a suit in assumpsit in the Circuit Court against James L. Newman, for $6,000 damages.

In Judge Gary's Court the case of Samuel P. v. Maria Walley came up, on an application by defendant's counsel for alimony wherewith to conduct the suit. In this case the plaintiff seeks a separation from his wife, on the ground of her habitual drunkenness. Defendant's answer charges that plaintiff so ill-used her during the early part of her married life that she became insane, about three years ago, and, being so adjudged by a jury in the County Court, was sent to the Jacksonville Insane Hospital, where she stayed until April last. Defendant denies the allegation that she was a habitual drunkard. The Court decided that plaintiff should pay $50 toward defraying defendant's legal expenses.

In Judge Rogers' Court the case of James C. Murphy v. Morris Rosenheim came up for trial. Plaintiff sued to recover from defendant a $350 wagon, which plaintiff lost, and subsequently discovered in defendant's possession. Defendant urged that he purchased the wagon from a party for $75. The jury decided that defendant was guilty, and fixed damages at $200.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,854—Richard L. Divine v. Charles B. Holmes; assumpsit, $300. 6,855—Nathaniel Norton v. Wm. Wayman and Willard Wharton; confession of judgment, $1,637.50 and costs. 6,856—Joseph W. Chaldeke v. Nelson Monroe; covenant, $2,000. 6,857—Withheld for service. 6,858—Henry R. Smith et al. v. Morton F. Hale; assumpsit, $800. 6,859—Thomas C. Westfall v. Caroline C. Johnson; same, $350. 6,860—Babbet Partman et al. v. R. Burrows and L. E. Fitts; same, $360. 6,961—R. J. Potter v. F. M. Atkinson; same, $600. 6,862—Appeal. 6,863-4-5-6—Petition for arrest-warrants for Charles Miller, John Hatch, John Dieden, and Emilie Bernstein, alleged insane paupers. 6,867—Joseph Gerson v. Lipman Abraham; assumpsit, $700. 6,868-9—Appeals. 6,870—John W. Goetz et al. v. Jacob Cohn and M. W. Palmer; petition for capias. 6,871—Appeal. 6,872—Gilbert Hubbard v. Edward and Catherine Kelly; petition to foreclose mortgage. 6,873-4-5-6-7-8—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,309—William E. Oldham v. James A. Grimstead, Mary A. Oldham, Edward Oldham Kilby, Clara and William S. Page, and Emma Kilby; petition for partition of Lots 10 and 11, in Block 4, in William Jones' Addition to City of Chicago. 43,310—Isaac F. Chandler et al. v. James Alettie E. Ball; petition for the partition of Lots 17, 56, and 57, in Block 1, and Lots 14 and 15 in Block 3, in Payne's Subdivision of W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, T. 39 N. R. 14 E. of 3 P. M. 43,311—Mary Ann Jefferson et al. v. William Perry Jefferson et al; petition for partition and dower in Lots 18, 19, and 55, in Block 1, Lots 42 and 43, in Block 2, Lots 28 and 29, in Block 3, Lots 29, 30, 31, in Block 4, in Payntor's subdivision of w ½ of n e ¼ of Sec 28, T. 39, N. R. ¼ e of 3 p. m. 43,312—Caroline A. Brookman et al. v. Jas. L. Newman; assumpsit, $6,000. 43,313—W. W. Watson et al. v. Henry Hett, John Elmstead, and Wm. Hopkinson; petition for injunction. 43,314—Albert grice v. Laughlin Harty; petition to remove cloud from title to s e fractional ¼ of Sec. 27, T. 39, N. R. 14, e 3 P. M.; also s ½ of n 1-5, of Lot 4, Block 27, Canal Trustees' subdivisions of s fractional ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 39, N. R. 14, e of 3 P. M, Lots 26, 27, 28, and 29, in Block 2, of Lewis Stave's Subdivision of Sec. 36, T. 40, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., all in County of Cook. 43,315—Edward B. Holmes et al. v. Isaac and A. S. Robinson; assumpsit, $500. 43,116—Clarence P. Grant v. Frances Farnam and all whom it may concern; petition to establish title to Lot 1 of W. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, in T. 40, N. R. 12, E. of 3 P. M.; and Lots 3 and 4, in N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 41, N. R. 13. E. of 3 P. M. 43,317—Suppressed for service.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Adjournment of the Courts Yesterday Out of Respect to His Memory—A Meeting of the Members of the Bar Called for Saturday.

The United States Courts yesterday adjourned in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase. At the coming in of Court, Judges Drummond and Blodgett being present, Hon. Thomas Hoyne said:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORS: The telegrams of yesterday bring to us the sad announcement of the death of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Being at the head of the Judicial Department of the Government, as well as the chief of that legal tribunal in the country, which finally decides and interprets the laws upon all questions of final appeal from the State and Federal Courts, it has been deemed only fitting and appropriate that the bar and judiciary of this State give expression to the feelings they entertain towards the character, and pay some tribute to the memory and services of the late Chief Justice. On the present occasion it is unnecessary to say anything more than announce the extent of the loss which the court as well as the legal profession and the interests of justice have sustained, and move your Honors, that, in respect to his memory, this court may, before entering upon the duties of the day, now adjourn. It is proposed that a meeting of the bar, now present, shall be convened, with a view to calling a more general meeting of the bar at an early day and adopt such measures or resolutions as the nature of this sad event may seem to render necessary and just. The loss of so distinguished a man as Salmon P. Chase,—a great Judge as well as a great statesman,—it is suggested, should not be allowed to pass without its lesson, nor without some action of the bench and bar appropriate to so sad an occasion. I move your Honors, therefore, that in respect to the memory of the Chief Justice, this court do now adjourn.

Judge Drummond said it was quite appropriate on such an occasion that the Court should adjourn, to give the members of the bar an opportunity to meet, as well as a mark of respect; and it was so ordered.

Those present then resolved themselves into a meeting, and Mr. Swett said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In consequence of the sad event, news of which has been so unexpectedly received, conveying to this Court the news of the death of the Chief Justice of the United States, it seems to be proper that the members of the Chicago bar should take some action expressive of their respect for his life and his eminent services, and their sorrow at his death; and, in order that the views of others may be called out, I would move that a meeting of the members of the bar of this city be called to meet at the rooms of the Law Institute on Saturday next, for the purpose of taking such action in the premises as they may deem proper.

The motion prevailed.

H. N. Hibbard then moved that a committee, consisting of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Judge Thomas Drummond, Judge Henry W. Blodgett, Hon. Leonard Swett, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Judge Joseph E. Gary, and Judge John G. Rogers, be appointed to prepare a memorial or resolutions fitly expressing our respect for the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and our grief at his death; such memorial and resolutions to be presented to the meeting of the bar to be held at the Law Institute room on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

The following call has been issued by the Committee:

The undersigned, appointed by the bar present at the United States Court, this morning, as a committee to suggest suitable action in reference to the death of the Chief Justice of the United States, hereby call a meeting of the members of the Chicago bar, at the rooms of the Law Institute, on Saturday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

LYMAN TRUMBULL,
THOMAS DRUMMOND,
HENRY W. BLODGETT,
JOSEPH GARY,
R. G. ROGERS,
LEONARD SWETT.

It is expected that Judge David Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who is now at Bloomington, will preside over this meeting. He was telegraphed to that effect, yesterday, and Judge Drummond wrote to him.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA TO-NIGHT.

"Don Giovanni" is announced as the opera for to-night at McVicker's, with the following cast:

Zerlina	Pauline Lucca
Donna Anna	Clara Louise Kellogg
Donna Elvira	Miss Schofield
Don Ottavio	Sig. Vizzani
Don Giovanni	Sig. Morianni
Massetto	Sig. Ronconi

The closing performance of the season will occur to-morrow afternoon, when Mme. Lucca will appear in "The Daughter of the Regiment," which is described as one of her best impersonations. The regular dramatic company of McVicker's resumes Monday night, with Mr. Edwin Adams, the popular tragedian, as the attraction.

JUBILEE HEADQUARTERS.

The Jubilee Concert management, now that ground has been broken in the full announcement of their programme for the gala week, had a busy day yesterday. G. W. Lyon, of Lyon & Healy, General Superintendent, held a levee with the musicians all day. Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon, general managers, have taken Rooms 10 and 11 United States Express Building, on Washington street, as the Jubilee Headquarters. The preparations for the conversion of the great depot into a Coliseum are making rapid progress, and work will commence next week. Some of the gem features of the Cincinnati Festival, it is hinted, are to be secured.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Meeting in Macon County, Ill.

At a meeting of the farmers of Austin, Maroa, and Friends Creek Townships, Macon County, April 26, the Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was adopted:

Believing that Mr. C. B. Smith has been recommended in good faith by the Farmers' Clubs and Granges of Champaign County as a capable, efficient, and trustworthy candidate for the office of Circuit Judge in this district, we move his indorsement by this Convention, and pledge him our support should he receive the nomination at the General Convention. We also have the honor to submit the following resolutions for your adoption or rejection:

WHEREAS, Under our form of government the people are sovereign, and the will of the majority, faithfully represented and expressed, becomes law; and,

WHEREAS, One of the great principles of producing and laboring classes at the present time is to establish the fact that the creator is greater than the created, and that State law is above corporation law; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the true relation of the manufacturer and farmer, and, while we desire to bring the producer and consumer as nearly as practicable face to face, we will endeavor to foster fraternal feelings and settle our differences in a spirit of charity and forbearance, and invite them, as well as all other trades or professions, to unite with us in opposition to the oppression and extortion of railroad monopolies, leaving the questions of tariff, finance, etc., for future consideration.

Resolved, That we support no man for place in the legislative halls of the State or nation, whose sentiments and interest are not in harmony with our own; and, in order to secure more thorough organization and to strengthen our cause, we will support no man for any position of honor or trust who has not these qualifications.

Resolved, That we are determined in our opposition to the oppression and extortion of railroad and all other monopolies, and while we desire men of our own sentiments to legislate for us and to expound the law, we ask no special favors. "Equal rights and impartial justice" is our motto.

Resolved, That we have no patience with men in high official position who express sympathy for our cause, yet retard our movements by counseling us to go slow, telling us that "success is certain, but it will take twenty-five years," when common sense and past experience in the history of our Government proclaim the utter fallacy of such an idea.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for Circuit Judge of this Judicial District who does not believe in the principles as above stated.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the producing and laboring classes to concentrate their power at the ballot-box for election to office, from the highest to the lowest in the State, men above suspicion, and who will pledge themselves to eternal opposition to monopoly abuse, Credit Mobiliers, salary grabs, or to further land-slides, and who are in favor of official integrity, economy, and exact justice to all in the management of public affairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MAY 12,
FIRST WEEK OF
Mr. Josh Hart's
Talented THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION, from 514 Broadway. The artists of the
Comique Combination
have never appeared in this city. The performance will be under the sole direction of
MR. JOSH HART.
An entire change of bill will be presented every week. The olio will be enacted by STARS, who have been selected with great care, regardless of cost. Novelty of the highest order will be presented in rapid succession, embracing FARCE, DRAMA, BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, MINSTRELSY, SONG, &c., pleasing both old and young, male and female. For the accommodation of ladies and children who are unable to attend the evening performances, the regular WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES will be given, with the entire night bill.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MAX MARETZEK....DIRECTOR
Lucca-Kellogg Italian Opera.
Friday Evening, May 9, 1873.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
DON GIOVANNI.
ZERLINA....PAULINE LUCCA.
DONNA ANNA....CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
DONNA ELVIRA....Miss Schofield.
DON OTTAVIO....Sig. Vizzani.
DON GIOVANNI....Sig. Morianni.
MASSETTO....Sig. Ronconi.
The Letter aria (usually omitted) will be sung by Miss C. L. Kellogg.
Saturday—FAREWELL MATINEE—PAULINE LUCCA—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
During the Music Lesson, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA will sing "MEIN LIED," in German, (Gumbert), expressly written for Pauline Lucca, and "HOME, SWEET HOME," in English.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office.
Next week—EDWIN ADAMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
ODD TRICK,
Withdrawn in the height of its popularity on account of the COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to
C. R. GARDINER, Manager,
By many of the leading citizens,
On Saturday Afternoon and Evening,
When will be presented, with the most powerful cast ever in Chicago,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Miss Nellie Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carhart, Miss Sarah Alexander, and Mr. J. Murray have kindly volunteered.

MARTINE'S HALL,
(West Side), on Ada-st., bet. Madison and Washington.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
CHAS. H. READ,
(That Mysterious Man),
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 9.
Cards of Admission, 50 and 75 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Seance at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE POPULAR
KITTY BLANCHARD BURLESQUE COMPANY.
BIG BILL TO-NIGHT.
BAD DICKEY.
AFTER WHICH,
A REGULAR FIX,
And first appearance of McKEE RANKIN.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, BENEFIT OF
MRS. JAS. A. OATES.
DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
To-morrow Afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, last Oates Matinee,
LES BAVARDS.
To-morrow evening, last appearance of Mrs. JAS. A. OATES and her Comic Opera Company.
Monday, May 12—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 12.
BIRCH, WALMBOLD & BACKUS'
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
From the St. James Theatre, New York.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MONDAY, May 5, 1873, during the week and at the Matinee, after weeks of preparation, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled
RISKS!
NEW SCENERY—Long Island Sound! (New.) Dugbury Cottage! (New.) The Varney Villa Illuminated. The East River by Moonlight.
In Rehearsal, "The Gentle Savage," and in preparation, "Through Fire."

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
MONDAY, May 5, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee, the
WONDER OF WONDERS
VANEK,
THE GREAT DECAPITATOR.

GENERAL NOTICE.
NOTICE
Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 65; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:18 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 163 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Market-st., between Madison and Washington,
CHICAGO.
NEW HOUSE.
209 ROOMS.
SPLENDID TABLE.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
FINE BILLIARD HALL.
First-class in every respect. The best house in America for
$2.50 PER DAY.
THOS. KENDRICK & CO.,
Proprietors.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,
Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $5.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

BUSINESS CARD.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Fisher, Perley & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Indebtedness to, and of the firm, will be settled by either partner.
C. C. FISHER.
E. E. PERLEY.
Chicago, May 1, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly......... 6.00 | Weekly.......... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Lucca-Kellogg Italian Opera Troupe. "Don Giovanni."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company. "Daughter of the Regiment."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "An Odd Trick."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. The Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Combination. "Bad Dickey."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE—State and Twenty-second streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACtory. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 9, 1873.

The American Medical Association, meeting at St. Louis, ask the General Government to establish a Medical Sanitary Bureau.

Stokes will be re-sentenced by the New York Supreme Court on Monday next, a proceeding which will give him an opportunity of going to the Court of Appeals.

A motion for the establishment of reciprocal trade with the Sandwich Islands has been made in the Canadian Parliament, in the hope that by some such legislation the growing commerce of the United States in that quarter may be subverted.

Citizens of Aurora, in this State, have resisted the payment of taxes for bonds issued by the town to the Ottawa, Owego & Fox River Valley Railroad. This, on the ground among others, that the law authorizing the issue of the bonds is not constitutional. An injunction has been granted to prevent the collection of the taxes, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court for final decision.

When the Farmers' Convention at Centralia, yesterday, was about to make its nomination for Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, candidates were informed that they were to be subjected to a preliminary examination. Upon this announcement, Messrs. Watts and Stoker, of the candidates, withdrew, on the ground that they would answer no questions upon matters to come before them for judicial decision. Mr. J. Perry Johnson, of Randolph, was then nominated.

Inspector Harper, in a letter published in our commercial column, denies that the Grain Inspection Department of this city is discriminating against grain shipped by the Illinois & Michigan Canal to Chicago. The law compels him to grade all grain in accordance with the lowest quality found in the lot; and he says that, whenever a boat-load of canal corn has been graded rejected, it has been so graded because of the presence of damp and dirty corn. When consignees of corn have expressed any dissatisfaction with the first inspection, he has it repeated carefully.

Canada gave us the epizootic, and we have given Canada the Credit Mobilier. Canadian newspapers are publishing heated editorial articles about the Canada Pacific Railway Investigating Committee which might have been copied almost word for word from American newspapers of a few months ago. The Toronto *Globe* talks fiercely of "The National Scandal," and says that the attempt to keep the proceedings of the Committee secret is proof not only that the Government is guilty, but that it knows it can be shown to be so.

Comptroller Green, of New York, is in the awkward position of having to provide for the expenses of the costliest city government in the country out of an empty Treasury. The Courts have declared the tax-levy of last year, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the Treasury, to be unconstitutional. This deprives the Comptroller of $7,000,000 of revenue. He has no means for getting any more; and will be compelled to submit, as he has done before, to the reproaches of unpaid workmen, contractors, and officials, who shower on him the maledictions that should fall on Tweed, Connolly, Hall, and Sweeny.

Gov. Kellogg's opponents have taken to shooting at him, and his friends offer no other consolation than advice that he pack his carpet-bag and leave the State. When, after the attempt on his life, day before yesterday, he fled in helpless terror to an acquaintance and former supporter, he was told that his violation of every pledge he had given had alienated the regard of every white man in the State; even the negroes had ceased to trust him. Other attempts, some of them likely to be more successful, were sure to be made to kill him, and his only hope of escape lay in at once abandoning the hopeless attempt to govern a people that hated him.

We are informed that the action of the South Park Commissioners suspending the ordinance which prohibits fast driving on the Grand Boulevard, on Wednesday, between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m., is intended to apply to every Wednesday during the season, and was not especially designed to give President Grant an opportunity to attend a trotting-match. The order, as printed, applied to only one day. It is gratifying to know that the city is spared such an exhibition of toadyism as would be implied by a suspension of the ordinance for the purpose of gratifying the President's penchant for horse-racing. The impropriety of his absenting himself for weeks from his public duties, while affairs of the gravest moment are transpiring, and at a time, too, when he and a greedy Congress have doubled their salaries, remains all the same.

John Stuart Mill is prostrated by serious illness at Avignon, a resort for invalids on the coast of France. Mr. Mill is now in his 67th year, and is full of honors, but it is to be hoped he may yet live many years to enjoy and increase the scholarly reputation he has won. From his earliest youth he has been an incessant worker. He had the advantage of studying under the direction of his father, the most distinguished of the English Utilitarian philosophers after Bentham. His studies were severe and wide, and even his vacations and holidays were used only to diversify his researches. Compelled to support himself, he has filled a responsible position in the Government service while engaged in economical and metaphysical researches, which of themselves would have been an extraordinary life-work. But even such exhaustive literary labor is, in many cases, accompanied by great longevity, and Mr. Mill we hope will not be an exception.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was dull, and 10c per brl lower, at $17.10@17.15 cash, and $17.30@17.35 seller June. Lard was inactive and unchanged, at 8⅞c cash, and 9⅛c seller June. Meats were inactive and dull, at 6⅝c for shoulders, 8⅝c for short ribs, 9c for short clear, and 10@11⅛c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were dull, and 1c lower, at 7½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were in good demand, and ½c higher, closing at 89c bid per gallon. Flour was more active at previous prices. Wheat was less active, and steady, closing at $1.27@1.27¼ cash, and $1.28¼ seller June. Corn was less active, and unchanged, closing at 38⅛@39c cash, and 40½c seller June. Oats were ¼@½c lower, at 31c seller the month, and 33½c seller June. Rye was more active, and ½c higher, at 69½@70c. Barley was in fair demand, and ½@1c higher, at 76@83c for No. 2. Hogs were active and firmer, with sales at $4.90@5.40. Cattle were dull and unchanged. Sheep were inactive.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

The reports from Louisiana during the last two or three days indicate a condition of civil war, the extent or limit of which cannot now be foretold. The Administration journals speak of the uprisings of the people in several parishes of the State as "the new Rebellion." To properly appreciate the justice of this appellation, it will be well to recall the leading incidents in the political controversy which has led to the present situation in Louisiana.

In the last election in Louisiana there were two candidates for Governor, Kellogg running on the Administration ticket, and McEnery on the Fusion Opposition ticket. According to the law of Louisiana, the election returns must be counted by a Returning Board of five members. There were two vacancies in this Board as constituted,—one on account of candidature for office, which was a disqualification, and one by a removal from the office of Acting-Secretary of State, by virtue of which office Mr. Herron held his place on the Returning Board. Herron, after having been removed as Acting-Secretary of State, organized an independent Returning Board, which declared Mr. Kellogg elected, although no legitimate election-returns came before this Board. The regular Board declared Mr. McEnery elected, after having canvassed the returns. Both factions proceeded to organize a government. Thereupon the Kellogites applied to the United States Court for an injunction against the McEnery party, which Judge Durell granted, in defiance of the Constitution, the law, and all precedents. Upon informal application to the President, Gen. Grant gave orders that Judge Durell should be sustained, and Gen. Emory, in command of the United States troops at New Orleans, was commanded to use his forces to enforce the injunction. Thus provided with a show of authority and the power of bayonets at the back of it, the Kelloggites secured the possession of the State-House, the Legislature was organized, and one of its first measures was to reorganize the Supreme Court of the State with material favorable to the Kellogg faction. It was only after this had been done that the Kellogg faction went into a State court, according to law, and they were there sustained. In other words, the Kellogg faction first organized outside of and contrary to law, and then, in this lawless condition, created a court to sustain what it had done.

All this is a bare summary of what came up in evidence before the Investigating Committee of the United States Senate. That Committee, after carefully and laboriously going over the whole ground, in which they collected the most disgraceful exhibit of frauds, condemned the conduct of Judge Durell as infamous, and reported in favor of sending a United States Judge into Louisiana as a Commissioner to organize a new election. The Investigating Committee consisted of Republicans, and several of its members were the most active supporters of Gen. Grant's Administration. There was no difference between the majority and minority reports of the Committee in regard to the fraudulent character of the Kellogg Government, and the usurpation of power which placed it in the ascendant; but, in the subsequent heated debates of the Senate in which the party lash was exercised unsparingly, there was a split on the question whether or not the Kellogg Government should hold over until the new election had taken place, and the Senate adjourned, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the President to pursue the wrong-headed course which he had inaugurated, and to which he formally announced his intention of adhering. The ground which the Administration now assumed was, that the Kellogg Government must be sustained because it had been declared legitimate by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and not because of the interference of the United States Court, which the Senate had condemned so unqualifiedly. In other words, the indorsement and approval of a creature of the Kellogg Legislature, brought into existence at a time when the Kellogg Legislature was a lawless mob, became the excuse for persisting in a mistaken policy which Gen. Grant hastily and rashly adopted.

During the Senate discussion of Louisiana affairs, the people of Louisiana gave in a passive acknowledgment of the Kellogg Government, hoping and believing that an election which a Senate Committee of Republicans had found to be fraudulent would be set aside. When the Senate adjourned and left the President to carry out his policy, Kellogg became encouraged to conduct the affairs of the State with a high hand. He insisted that the McEnery Legislature, which had been guilty of no overt act against his *de facto* Government, should be dispersed at the point of the bayonet; he brought charges of treason against Mr. McEnery with the purpose of prosecuting him to the full punishment under the law; and, with these and similar proceedings calculated to arouse the indignation of a people suffering under a consciousness of having been defrauded out of the Government they had chosen, he goaded them on to resistance, which has broken out spasmodically in various places. The Kellogg Legislature passed a law authorizing the summary seizure and sale of property for taxes, without any intermediate process of law, and for the purpose of collecting a tax levy of extortionate proportions. The Kellogg Government then proposed that the local offices throughout the State should likewise be committed to the hands of the Kellogg partisans, regardless of the result of local elections. Hence the resistance reported from various parishes in the State. Hence the aspect of war, and the organization of the Metropolitan Police force of New Orleans to do service as a State army to put down the insurrections throughout the State.

Every fair-minded man who shall go over the history of the Louisiana troubles will find it difficult to regard the outbreaks in that State in the light of "a new Rebellion" against the United States Government. Gen. Grant is personally responsible for the embarrassing position which the United States Government holds, by having sustained the unlawful and infamous conduct of the United States Judge who exceeded his powers. It is for Gen. Grant to work the Government out of the dilemma in which he has placed it. There are only two ways in which he can proceed—either to recede from the false position which he assumed in the first place, or to exercise the authority he possesses to put down an insurrection, after the recognized Government of Louisiana shall have applied for assistance. The latter course would be to sustain an error of the Administration, and an injury against Louisiana, and could only be justified on the broad principle of government usually expressed in the aphorism, "The King can do no wrong." In putting down the Louisiana insurrections, Gen. Grant will probably be forced to call out volunteers. The United States troops located in the South would not be able to successfully combat outbreaks that are distributed throughout the State, and no troops could be called from the Indian frontier at this time with safety. Whether Gen. Grant will allow Mr. Kellogg and his bogus Government to struggle alone with the popular uprisings against his usurpation, or whether he will make a call for volunteers to put down a rebellion against what a Republican Committee of the United States has declared an unlawful State Government, is a matter which he will probably decide at his good leisure.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Lincoln, Seward, Fessenden, Collamer, Stanton, Grimes, Bates, and now Chase—conspicuous in the public councils during the most eventful period of our history—have passed away. Among them all there is none, except Mr. Lincoln, whom the country will remember longer or more gratefully than the late Chief Justice. The fitting successor of Hamilton in the Treasury, and of Jay and Marshall on the Bench, he stood among us as a statesman of the truest type, as a citizen of the highest integrity, and a man of the broadest and most helpful humanity.

The late Chief Justice sought the truth for its own sake, and, believing that truth was on the side of the slave, he made the cause of the slave his own. Mr. Chase was never an Abolitionist of the type of Garrison and Phillips. He respected the law as he conscientiously interpreted it, and he demanded for the slave escaping to a State where slavery was not recognized the rights to which he was entitled under the law. His prompt and vigorous refusal, at the Buffalo Convention, to vote that the clauses of the Constitution respecting the rendition of fugitive slaves were null and void, and not to be obeyed, marked the distinction between the man governed by law and the one controlled by feeling. He judged of the law as it was, and not as he would like to have it; and he addressed himself to the cultivation of that public sentiment which would change the law rather than violate it. By his exertions more than anything else, the Democratic party of Ohio was made for the time being essentially an anti-slavery party, and, at the meeting of the Legislature in 1849, he was elected to the Senate by the unanimous vote of the Democrats with a few Free-Soil Whigs. He entered that body when the country was excited over the question of slavery in the territory acquired from Mexico, and when the slaveholding States were represented by their ablest men. It was attempted by the Southern Senators to treat all anti-slavery Senators with contempt; a year before, even Mr. Calhoun had declared that, except in the way of official recognition, he would have no intercourse with any such Senator. Mr. Clay's compromise measures were before the Senate during that long session, extending from December to September, and throughout that session Mr. Chase took an active part in the proceedings. He was a man of unusual dignity. Never extravagant in language, never indulging in personalities or indecorum, he overcame the relentless hostility of the Southern slaveholders by the fairness and frankness of his manner, by his unquestioned ability, and by the impressiveness of his arguments. They learned to respect the man who was never craven, and who ever maintained his dignity. Four years later, he passed through a like struggle on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and from these conflicts came forth recognized by all parties as one of the foremost statesmen of the country. Hitherto he had been acting with a comparatively small following. The Kansas-Nebraska act, which was designed to crush out anti-slavery agitation, had the contrary effect. It carried the Whig party to the dust, and produced that other party which in 1860 elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. The efforts of Mr. Chase in the cause of human liberty were far more effectual than those of the Abolitionists generally. He addressed himself to the intelligence of the country, maintained the necessity of conforming all laws to the Constitution, opposed violence, and presented the cause of justice in its strongest light; and, when the Republican party was organized, it adopted substantially the doctrines that Mr. Chase had presented in his argument before the courts twenty-five years before.

Mr. Lincoln was fortunate in the selection of Mr. Chase for Secretary of the Treasury. To that office he brought the benefit of long study of political economy and strong convictions upon all questions of fiscal policy. The issue of a paper currency was a necessity; the issue of bonds was a necessity; but the making of greenbacks a legal tender was a measure opposed to his judgment and to his convictions of sound policy, and he assented to it with reluctance. Mr. Chase, however, will be remembered as Secretary of the Treasury chiefly through the National Banking System. It was the grand success of his administration. It replaced the State banks, and their general irresponsibility, with an uniform system, in which a security previously unknown was given to all holders and depositors, equal value imparted to all circulating notes, and ample protection afforded against counterfeiting. At the same time, agents were secured for financial aid in the necessities of the Government, and our banking system placed upon a responsible and permanent footing. To Mr. Chase the national gratitude is due for substituting this grand financial establishment in place of the heterogeneous and cheating system which preceded it.

Mr. Chase, however, found the fitting crown to his public life in the office of Chief Justice. Here he was peculiarly at home. A learned and able lawyer, with a mind always alive to the claims of justice, with a judgment free from partisan bias, and personally familiar with the legislation he was called upon to expound, he held a higher place in the confidence and respect of the people than he would probably have enjoyed had he been elected to the Presidency. It is true he would have adorned the Presidential office, and given to it a higher dignity than it now possesses; but the office itself could have added nothing to the esteem and confidence which the country universally conceded to him as Senator, Secretary, and Chief Justice of the American Republic. In his high office he was every inch a Judge. He was inflexible in his devotion to Right. With clear mind, honest convictions, and clean hands, he began the race of life. To the preservation of these he owed his great success. The history of Salmon P. Chase teaches that true greatness is not an accident, nor a purchasable commodity. It teaches that industry, perseverance, devotion to principle, and unswerving integrity shall not be without their reward, even in this world, where the opposite qualities too often command an apparent success.

TRANSPORTATION AND THE TARIFF.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will recall a series of articles which have been presented from time to time in these columns, directing the attention of the farmers in particular to the important part which the protective tariff plays in the transportation question. These articles have taken up the separate materials which enter into the construction and stock of railroads and are "protected" by an average duty of 50 per cent, and the purpose has been to bring to practical view the manifold subsidies which the farmers are thus forced to pay under the item of transportation. In an article published in the last number of the *Nation*, which calls upon the farmers to concentrate their efforts in some solid, consistent, and tangible shape, the broad ground is taken that the tariff lies at the bottom of the whole question, and that all side issues are either evasions of the question or calculated to remove the disease by strained and unnatural remedies, leaving the seeds to bring it forth again in some new form. The *Nation* condenses its statement of the transportation problem as follows:

> In other words, the question of transportation is part and parcel of the tariff question, and cannot be dealt with apart from it. Transportation is made dear by the dearness of supplies; that is to say, the railroads are taxed enormously, and, through the railroads, the farmers, for the benefit of special industries. There can be no cheap transportation without cheap iron, cheap cars, cheap stations; and, what is more, there can be no markets for American produce abroad so long as the sale of all foreign commodities, except gold, is made as difficult as high duties and vexatious custom-house regulations can make it. Agricultural produce at the West is now a glut; it must become more and more of a glut, if either more railroads are opened or the cost of transportation on the present roads is diminished, as long as new markets are not provided, or, in other words, as long as access to the crowded regions of the Old World is artificially impeded. Of course there may come a time when there will be population enough in the West to eat up all its corn and pork; but, at the present rate of agricultural and railroad development, this will not be witnessed by either the present generation or the next, and the cry of the "Granges" ought to be for a clearing of the outlets to the Old World in all ways. To secure this, it is not enough to cheapen transportation; we have to offer a market to the foreigner for his commodities in order to get him to take ours.

There is no doubt that the question must ultimately resolve itself into this condition. The longer it is deferred, the more serious will be the evils and the more difficult will be the remedy. Yet there is a disposition to evade the consideration of the tariff as the primitive cause, and to secure a cure-all through legislative enactments and judicial representatives.

In the effort to bring this important phase of the transportation question to the direct attention of the farmers, the *Nation* incidentally points out the consequences of that general policy which proposes to "regulate" railroads by State authority. The people do not stop to consider the enormity of the contract which they desire the State to undertake. If we concede the right and power of the people to do just what they please, we must look to such a reduction of rates as will satisfy the majority of the community. If such a reduction under the maintenance of the tariff renders it impossible to make a profit on running railroads, we must also look to the withdrawal of private capital from railroad enterprises. Capital will naturally and inevitably be diverted into the channels where it can earn the current rate of interest. This diversion of capital will at the same time divert the brains and experience which it commands, and which, of late years, have been engaged more generally in railroad management than in any other business of the country. A change of this kind will bring about two unfavorable circumstances against which the people will have to combat: 1. An abandonment of railroad extension throughout the country, and a necessary limit of facilities for transportation, while the demand will constantly increase. 2. It will devolve upon the State not merely to regulate railroad charges, but to manage and run the roads. It is not probable that thinking men will look forward to either of these results with confidence or satisfaction. It is only necessary to institute the comparison which the *Nation* suggests, between the capability of the men who are now engaged in managing railroads and that of the men who are engaged in the public service, to understand how much more recklessly, expensively, and dangerously the railroads would be managed when they should become a part of the public service.

It is safe to assume that, the power once conceded, State Legislatures or State Commissioners would fix railroad rates according to the necessities of the people, without any regard to the tariff or the enforced and unnecessary outlays by railroad corporations which it involves. Such a course would lead to the results that have been described. Under the Common Law, requiring Common Carriers to restrict their charges to rates that are reasonable, their enforced payment of $1.50 for what they could buy for $1 if there were no protective tariff would be credited to their side of the case. It would be held that the railroads may not be made to bear the burden of a system prescribed by the Government. The idea of legislative control of rates insists that they should bear this burden exclusively. It has been intimated at many of the farmers' meetings that the railroads are largely interested with the manufacturers who are benefited by the tariff, and that their cause is common. Very likely. But this only shows that the people will strike at two monopolies which make common cause against the public interests, when they puncture the protection fallacy. The difference is, that in reaching the railroad abuses through the Legislatures instead of the courts, they adopt a course that is unauthorized by law and justice, while, in the reversion of the tariff, they would take a lawful and reasonable method for removing the cover under which the railroads build up their excessive charges, and thus prepare the way to enforce them to adopt reasonable charges under the law.

THE LATEST CREDIT-MOBILIER.

None of the Representatives or Senators from Vermont in Congress appeared on the pages of Oakes Ames' memorandum book as participants in the great Credit Mobilier swindle. But Vermont, it appears, has had a case of its own of no inconsiderable magnitude. It appears that the Vermont Central Railroad Company started out some years ago, under the government of Gov. Smith, with a debt of $4,848,000, and now owes $12,952,000. All the persons connected with the road have become immensely rich. The Legislature has from time to time passed all the acts that the managers needed. A year ago, somebody made public some vouchers of the Company, showing the payments of large sums of money to members of the Legislature. An investigation was forced, and is now going on. The evidence taken develops that there is a corporation known as the National Dispatch Company, which carries through freight from the West. This Company had 5,000 shares of $100, on which $50 had been paid. The stock was held by the officers of the Vermont Central Company. This Company divides 12 per cent dividends on the whole stock, or 24 per cent on the money actually invested. Another corporation was the Vermont Iron and Car Company, which has a capital of $1,000,000, of which $500,000 was paid up. The stock was held by the officers of the Vermont Central. The cars were built at the shops of the Vermont Central Railroad Company for cost. The cars thus built earned enough each year to pay their entire cost and 10 per cent in addition. The Vermont Central Company hired these cars to do its business. It has also appeared that the Railroad Company had a large fund on hand, sequestered from the earnings of the road, which fund was called the Secret Service Fund. Mr. J. D. Hatch, who had the disbursement of this fund, testified that he paid to a large number of persons named, members of the Vermont Legislature, leading Republicans, a Judge of the State Supreme Court, and others, sums of money duly recorded in his vouchers. The object sought by these payments was precisely that sought by Oakes Ames—the prevention of adverse legislation. The result of all this is, that Vermont is in a high state of excitement. The Vermont Central Company has added many millions to its debt, while through the Dispatch and Car Companies the managers have been reaping immense fortunes. Considering the size of the State, the Vermont Credit Mobilier is a greater fraud than that of Oakes Ames. The Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* gives the credit of the exposure to the former Secretary of Gov. Smith, Mr. Eugene Perkins, who, it says, is now Treasurer of Pullman's Palace Car Company, Chicago. He is said to have made a full statement of the whole corruption expenditure.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The action of the Senate of the Ohio Legislature in ratifying an amendment to the Constitution, submitted by Congress in 1789, when there were but eleven States in the Union, has led to a discussion of the question as to whether an amendment once submitted by Congress is to be considered as always pending thereafter until it is adopted. There is no such thing as a rejection of an amendment. It may not be ratified, but it lives forever, and no statute of limitation ever begins to run against it. There has been no time since the original ratification of the Constitution that an amendment of it has not been sought by some portions of the country. Many of the States accompanied their acts of ratification of the Constitution by urgent requests for the submission of various amendments. The First Congress, therefore, in 1789, submitted no less than twelve amendments to the Constitution. Ten of these were adopted, and are now parts of the Constitution. In 1794, Congress submitted another amendment, which was ratified in 1798, and is known as the Eleventh Amendment. The Twelfth Amendment was submitted in 1803, and was ratified in 1804. There was no other amendment submitted by Congress until March, 1861. The Thirteenth Amendment was submitted in 1865, the Fourteenth in 1866, and the Fifteenth in 1869, and were all ratified. There are, therefore, at this time, three amendments which have never been ratified, and are now pending and submitted to the Legislatures for their approval. These amendments are, in the order of their submission, as follows:

> *First*—After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every 30,000 until the number shall amount to 100, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than 100 Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every 40,000 persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to 200, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than 200 Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every 50,000 persons. (1789.)
>
> *Second*—No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. (1789.)
>
> *Third*—No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State. (Submitted in 1861.)

This last amendment was ratified by a number of States, including Illinois, but not by a sufficient number to adopt it.

In the interval from 1789 to 1861, besides the amendments adopted in 1798 and 1804, there have been repeated movements to have the Constitution amended. These have been pressed upon Congress by conventions, State Legislatures, and other bodies. Conspicuous among these were the series proposed by the Hartford Convention in 1814-'15, which, as historical curiosities, we reproduce, as follows:

> *First*—Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed and all other persons.
>
> *Second*—No new State shall be admitted into the Union by Congress, in virtue of the power granted by the Constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses.
>
> *Third*—Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports and harbors thereof for more than sixty days.
>
> *Fourth*—Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.
>
> *Fifth*—Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defense of the Territories of the United States when actually invaded.
>
> *Sixth*—No person who shall hereafter be naturalized shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.
>
> *Seventh*—The same person shall not be elected President of the United States a second time, nor shall the President be elected from the same State two terms in succession.

Some time after the War of 1812-'15, the Legislature of Pennsylvania recommended to Congress to submit an amendment prohibiting the incorporation by Congress of any corporation with banking powers, unless its offices and operations were confined to the District of Columbia.

Vermont, about the same time, urged Congress to submit an amendment providing for the election of members of Congress and Presidential Electors by districts.

Kentucky, about 1819, revived the amendment of 1789 relating to the compensation of members of Congress, and asked Congress to submit it in the following form:

> That no law varying the compensation of the members of the Congress of the United States shall take effect until the time for which the members of the House of Representatives of that Congress, by which the law was passed, shall have expired.

According to the custom of these days, each State communicated its action on National matters to all the other States, and the Legislature of Illinois, in 1821, passed resolutions indorsing the propositions made by Vermont and Pennsylvania, but protesting against that made by Kentucky. There were also, from time to time, various propositions made in Congress to submit amendments. The majority of these related to the election of President and Vice-President. In 1861, these propositions were numerous, all of them being expedients to prevent a war, and none of them, save the one we have quoted, received the requisite two-thirds vote in either House of Congress.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

It is announced through an Administration journal that Secretary Richardson has an idea of his own about reforming the Civil Service. It is inferred that Secretary Richardson has concluded that the resignation of the original Civil-Service Commissioners means an abandonment of the principles which these gentlemen advocated, and the rules which they prescribed. As Mr. Richardson's plan is stated, however, we should say that it meant simply a resumption of the old system, if that can be resumed which has never been abandoned. Mr. Richardson proposes that competitive examinations shall be discontinued, that the Government clerkships shall be equally distributed among the several States, that the Senators and Representatives shall have their quota of appointments, and that these gentlemen shall be held "strictly responsible" for the character, capability, and conduct of the clerks whom they appoint. This is precisely the old system of appointments, with the infusion of the idea which proposes to hold Senators and Representatives responsible for their candidates. This feature is novel and peculiar. In the first place, it involves the idea that the President shall appoint whomsoever a Congressman shall nominate, which virtually places the appointing and confirming power in the same body, and deprives the President of his present constitutional authority to appoint. This much, however, has been the practice heretofore, but Secretary Richardson should explain how the Congressmen are to be held "strictly responsible" for their candidates. Responsibility includes the notion of some punishment for a failure in duty. How are the Congressmen to be punished for the failure of their nominees? What dire retribution is to overtake the Senator from Nebraska or the Representative from Oregon if one of the clerks of his appointment in the Treasury Department turns out to be an ignoramus, a drunkard, or an incompetent of any description?

Of course, Secretary Richardson is opposed to the Civil-Service Rules. Mr. Curtis has stated that the Administration generally has no sympathy with them. Mr. Richardson's objections to competitive examination are: That they do not test the character of applicants; that the cramming process frequently defeats genuine scholarship and qualifications; and that it gives the great bulk of Government clerkships to those who reside at or near Washington, as those living at a distance cannot afford to bear the expenses of a trip to Washington at the risk of not passing the examination. These objections are not new, and it is needless to discuss them *seriatim* under the present Administration. There is one general answer to all of them: The Civil-Service Rules have never been fairly tried in any particular, and they cannot, therefore, be justly or reasonably condemned. In the meantime, it is likely that Secretary Richardson's "plan" will be strictly followed, leaving out his notion of "responsibility."

Moncure D. Conway, in his last letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, sets at rest the report that Spurgeon, the famous Baptist preacher, is coming to this country to lecture. Mr. Spurgeon received an offer of $25,000 for twenty-five lectures, but positively declined the offer, upon the ground that he was a minister of the Gospel, that he never lectured for money, and that he never should go to America, except to preach in an American pulpit. Mr. Conway, commenting upon the refusal, says: "I am very sorry that Mr. Spurgeon is not going to America, and is not to have the goodly sum dangled before his invincible eyes. For I am sure, in the first place, that he would put the money where it would do, if not the most good, yet a great deal of good; and, in the second place, I think he would raise the whole standard of preaching among a certain class of American preachers." It is sincerely to be hoped that he will come here to preach, if not to lecture. The sight of a man who has the courage to refuse $25,000 would be refreshing in these times.

Massachusetts is a large consumer of eggs and it is alleged that of late years there is an increase in the proportion of small eggs produced and imported in that State. The purchasers, not deeming that a dozen of eggs now fairly represent a dozen, have sought Legislative protection, and the Legislature has enacted that eggs shall be sold in that State hereafter by the pound.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Ohio Legislature (Republican), in denouncing the Congressional salary steal, did not forget the censure that belongs also to the President, and did not hesitate to call for a repeal of so much of the salary increase as relates to Congressmen. The Legislature also revived and ratified the constitutional amendment of 1789, providing that no law varying the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect until an election for Representatives shall have intervened. The vote in the Senate stood 25 to 4; in the House, 60 to 1.

—The Harrisburg (Pa.) *State Journal* doubts if there will be a political convention of any kind, this summer, that does not denounce the increase of Congressional pay, and demand its repeal.

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, organ of the Republican party in West Virginia, goes further, and says:

> As popular sentiment shows itself, in the lapse of time and progress of events, it will be found, we believe, that the most sweeping condemnation of the salary-grab, and of everybody from highest to lowest in any degree responsible for it, from President down, will be demanded as the platform for the times.

The Congressmen who are on the outlook for this "storm to blow over" may as well begin to pass in their checks.

—Time was that the name of Charles A. Eldridge was as honored as it was potential among Wisconsin Democrats. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Republican) now bears witness that—

> The Democratic cauldron is getting so hot for Charley Eldridge, that the case begins to excite the sympathies of all generous-minded persons. The Democratic papers of the State are going for him with sharp sticks, while the prominent men of his party begin to look upon him as a used-up and played-out politician.

Mr. Eldridge voted for the salary-grab and pocketed his share.

—The Rockford *Register* (Republican) insists that Winnebago County must not accept its dividend of $836 from Gen. Farnsworth, and says:

> If the Supervisors do not refuse this money, they thereby indorse the stealing of it from the Government. Such an indorsement involves the responsibility which it is not wise to assume in the face of the universal public condemnation of this back-pay fraud. The communications we have received from various citizens show pretty clearly what the public sentiment in this county is about it.

—The vote of Indianapolis, May 6, for Mayor, compares with the Presidential vote, last November, as follows:

President.		*Mayor.*	
Greeley	5,231	Mitchell, Dem.	5,873
Grant	7,017	Wiles, Rep.	5,500
Rep. maj.	1,786	Dem. maj.	373

The Indianapolis *Journal* says:

> It is not worth while now to enter into an analysis of the causes that operated to produce this result.

—The Winona *Republican* calls over the roll of gentlemen who aspire to places on the Republican ticket in Minnesota, this year, and reads them this warning:

> The temper of the public mind is not just now very pliant or yielding in political affairs; "managing politicians," as such, do not possess the power to control which they have in times past exercised; "trading" candidates are justly looked upon with suspicion; and any commercial arrangement or understanding between candidates for Governor and United States Senator will be fraught with peril.

—The Connecticut Legislature met at Hartford, Wednesday, and the Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven, was inaugurated Governor with the usual pomp and circumstance. In his address, Gov. Ingersoll recommends the call of a Constitutional Convention, but whether to the extent of adopting the revolutionary idea is not stated. The call of a convention has annually, for twenty years, received majorities in the Legislature, without ever being seconded by a two-thirds vote. The urgent popular demand to make an end of the rotten boroughs, this year, has suggested a short-cut, or revolutionary, process of going at once to the people on a majority vote of the Legislature, and that the whole business of constitutional reform be done before another election.

—The St. Louis *Globe* (Republican), recalling the fact that, in 1861, war was precipitated upon this country while yet political leaders were studying new compromises, says:

> But if events so extraordinary vainly admonish us of their approach, what wonder that, in the ordinary course of political affairs, we ignore, as unworthy of our attention to-day, what unexpectedly engrosses all of it to-morrow? . . . . Meanwhile, the Granges and Patrons of Husbandry, in wonderment at the stupidity of political leaders, stare them in the face, and railroad monopolies crack the whip of arrogant power about their ears. How long will they remain blind to the one and pliant to the other? In politics, as in religion, no man can serve two masters; nor can any party, not even the Republican party. For half a century lovers of equal justice among men have been absorbed in a life-and-death struggle to protect the weak against the strong under our Government, and no sooner has victory crowned their hopes in a glorious cause on one field than the cry of distress from the "oppressor's wrong" summons them to another. The question is, shall railways be held to be public highways, and railway companies treated as common carriers, under regulation and supervision by the public for the public good, or shall they continue as they are, the powerful instruments of daring monopolies, which, by unjust discriminations and extortion, seek the aggrandizement of the few at the expense and sacrifice of the many?

—A victory for the people in this struggle will not be wrought in a day, in a month, or in a year. It will come at the end of a long contest, running through Legislatures, Courts, Congress, the Supreme Court of the country, and must be, for years, fought for at the ballot-box. Therefore, let all interested in the result go to work, and with skill, system, and organization prepare for war *now*. All who are injured by these great monopolies are interested. The consumer is outraged as well as the producer.—*Champaign (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The *Register* is strongly opposed to railway tyranny, and favors the most radical remedy.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—We are having continually forced upon our attention the alarming fact that the people are fast losing all confidence in the integrity of the legislative branch of the Government, both State and Federal.—*Judge Charles H. Wood to the Kankakee (Ill.) Bar.*

—The public sometimes becomes aroused to the extent that the voice of the people forces itself to be heard, and when the masses make up their minds that the condition of public affairs is no longer endurable, woe betide the journal that speaks in opposition to their demands.—*Atchison (Kan.) Globe.*

—Hiding and covering the corruption of their party, as a successful game, is played out.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—The people want Congressmen who will not steal—not Congressmen who will steal, and, when caught, make a virtue of it, because they are forced to return the stolen property.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.*

—The proper way is to repudiate at the polls those who forced through the "back-pay steal."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—We have never hesitated in expressing our opinion of the back-pay "job," and we have no doubt that it is condemned by a majority of the people.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post.*

—The per cent of honest Congressmen is so small that we feel impelled to devote a paragraph to every one we find wrongfully represented. We regret that it doesn't take much space to go through the list.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—If it is the desire of the old party organizations to prevent the organization of a farmers' party let them see to it that the agricultural classes have justice and fair play. As we have said before, it has come to this point, that the Western and Southern shippers will have cheap transportation for their wares and products, or they will, as a last resort, wipe out old parties and take possession of the Government.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.*

—There is a happy time coming, within a very brief period, when William B. Astor, instead of selling a corner lot for $100,000 will be locked up in the Tombs if he take $1 for it.—*Labor Reform Meeting in New York.*

—It is estimated that the Central Railroad will abandon its opposition, and pay the scrip dividend tax.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

—Here is a little army regulation:

> ARTICLE 7. (Appointments on staff, paragraph 32.)—An officer shall not fill any staff appointment or other situation the duties of which will detail him from his company, regiment, or corps until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps; nor shall any officer (aids-de-camp excepted) so remain detached longer than four years.

This did not prevent the appointment of the President's son upon the staff of the Lieutenant-General. The army regulations, it is to be understood, we suppose, do not apply to the personal wishes of favorite Generals or the promotion of a President's son.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—We believed in Gen. Fremont once, and voted for him for President of the United States. We grieve to be compelled at last to the conviction that he is a humbug and a scoundrel.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that "ever since Gen. Butler ceased to be a Democrat he has been a consistent Republican." There is no one more so in the country to-day. And if Butler is the model Republican, the full-grown, ripened, perfected corn in the ear, what is Republicanism?—*Albany Argus.*

—This is not saying, by any means, that the Democratic party, as such, would do better than the Republican as such, but it looks as if the Republican papers seem to think so, else they would not be trying to dissuade farmers from uniting themselves with the Democracy. We advise farmers to find out what's the matter, and take the best means to put themselves on top.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—Those who have observed closely cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that there is a growing restiveness among the better classes of people, at the manner in which the several parties are managed. The impression has steadily grown that the methods which were familiar to the Democracy in the dark days of their history have entered, more or less, into the Republican party.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette.*

—The people who have been so insanely liberal in their bequests to railroad corporations have been raising up birds to pick out their own eyes. They have been casting pearls before swine, and now turn to rend them.—*Racine (Wis.) Journal.*

THE TANK EXPLOSION.

Coroner's Investigation into the Cause of the Catastrophe.

Testimony of Experts—The Tank Very Old and Worn Out.

The Jury Censure Schœnemann & Co., and Make an Important Recommendation.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Fourth Precinct Police Station, Bridgeport, on the bodies of the victims of the tank explosion at Schœnemann's packing-house, on Tuesday evening. The jury impaneled were very intelligent men, and several experts were summoned to give their opinion regarding the cause of the disaster. The explosion is almost forgotten in Bridgeport, only about a dozen people congregating at the police station to hear the testimony. Subjoined is the evidence elicited:

TESTIMONY OF MR. FAGAN.

A Mr. Fagan was sworn: He was at the packing-house when the tank exploded, and in the engine-room two minutes before it occurred. He went into the yard with the carpenter, and was returning when he heard the report and saw the timber ascend into the air. He had talked with the engineer (Fink), and the latter did not apprehend any danger from the tanks.

TESTIMONY OF PAT GUILFOIL.

Pat Guilfoil, sworn: Live at No. 121 Deering street, and am a boiler-maker and machinist. Have been in Schœnemann's place. Looked at the tanks since the explosion. Knew the engineer. He was a laborer, and I did not think him competent to run an engine because he did not keep the valves clean. Have examined the valves closely. There were two, one on the tanks and one on the boiler. A pressure of 500 pounds would not raise them. Have heated similar tanks, and let off steam through the safety-valve every five minutes. Not more than thirty pounds of steam could have been carried by the exploded tank. The rule was—the more steam we had, the sooner would the rendering be done. Have examined the iron in the demolished tank. Some of it is less than one-eighth of an inch thick. Do not know how long the tank had been used. Have known tanks to be used twenty years. The health officers will not permit renderers to blow off the steam in their tanks, and the spiggots had been taken off of some. The proprietors usually gave their engineers instructions regarding the number of pounds of steam to carry. Do not know whether the City Boiler Inspector inspects tanks. He should do it.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy, sworn: Am City Boiler Inspector; visited the packing-house. The tanks should have sustained a pressure of 195 pounds to the square inch. Could not find the bolt of the crown head. Had I been able to do so, I could probably have explained the origin of the explosion. The shell of the tank was of poor material, and very old. It had wasted away until it was but five-thirty-seconds of an inch thick. In the new tank he would allow a pressure of 64 pounds. Have no jurisdiction over the inspecion of tanks. When I inspected the boiler at Schœnemann's, I cautioned the engineer about the tank valves. Asked him what steam he carried, and told him he ought to have indicators so that he could regulate the quantity. Suggested to Mr. Schœnemann that he have the tanks inspected. The engineer told me he could get along very well with thirty pounds of steam; that he wanted to keep a good head on so as to render rapidly. Think the explosion resulted from carelessness. I would not have allowed the tank to run under a pressure of ten pounds. I think the valve regulating the supply of steam from the boiler had become clogged, and the tank received the full benefit of the boiler steam, and hence the accident. Know nothing of the competency of the engineer. No license was required, but it should be. The valves seemed to have been stopped up for some time. In my opinion the tank was unsafe. I should have condemned it if I had inspected it.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT ANTHONY.

Robert Anthony, sworn: Live at No. 148 Centre avenue. Am a boiler maker and one of the proprietors of the Liberty Iron Works. Think the explosion was caused by the valves sticking fast. The iron in the tank was old and worn out. Know that Schœnemann has picked up old tanks around town and had them fixed up. I told him they were worthless. I think a law for the inspection of tanks should be passed. A new one ought to stand a pressure of 125 pounds. The exploded tank would not have carried more than 25 pounds. Have examined what remains of the tank. Do not know where it gave way first, but should think around the crown-bolts. Have repaired tanks that went through fire for Mr. Schœnemann, and told him they were not fit to use. Do not know that any of them were placed in his establishment. The valves were so badly clogged up that they could not have been blown off under a pressure of less than from 300 to 500 pounds. Nearly the same amount of steam that was in the boiler would be in the tank.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM WEBB.

William Webb, sworn. Live at No. 427 Archer avenue; am an engineer. Was in the employ of Schœnemann all winter. Left there two weeks ago. Fink had charge of the engine after I left; he had run it at odd times before. Fink did not claim to be a professional engineer. Think he was capable of running an engine. Have spoken to Schœnemann about having the tanks inspected. Told him they were unsafe. I had been told they were unreliable. Think the demolished tank was the strongest of all. Have been told that these tanks were the first made in Chicago. Knew that the iron in the tank heads was very thin. I always cleaned out the valves once or twice a week while I worked there. Believe that Fink had charge of the entire machinery. He was aware of the necessity for cleaning the valves. There was not a tank in the house I considered absolutely safe, and I made up my mind to be cautious about the steam I carried. It required sixty pounds of steam to raise the tallow. Schœnemann always left the matter of regulating the steam to the engineer. When hot, it required but little steam to cook the contents of the tanks. I kept the safety valves so that they would blow off under a pressure of sixty pounds. Think the explosion was caused by too much pressure, and that it would not have occurred if the safety-valves had been in proper condition. There was great danger of the tank-valve becoming gummed and choked up.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH PFRINGLE.

Joseph Pfringle sworn: Am a grocer and liquor-dealer. Know something about the rendering business. Worked for Schrœnemann three years as engineer. Left there after the fire. Was acquainted with Fink. Know how to run tanks. Three of the tanks in use lately were there when I run the engine. Have worked the tank which exploded. Always considered it safe. Examined the tanks very often. Fink knew it was necessary to keep the valves open. He was a competent man. I ran the tanks two years without a safety-valve, and they did not "bust." Think the one destroyed had been in use since 1866. Do not remember whether or not it was new when it was put in. I am not an engineer, but an "engine-runner."

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD HUTCHINGS.

Richard Hutchings, sworn: Reside at No. 860 State street. Have worked for Schœnemann eight or nine years. Was there when the tanks were put in. The one that exploded was old; it had been in use about seven years. Had always regarded it as safe. Knew Fink; thought he was a capable and careful man. I do not think it necessary to have tanks inspected. Think there is a great difference between tanks and boilers; the latter are more liable to corrode. There was usually an inch-pipe in the tanks to let off the gas. There could not have been an outlet in this tank, or the explosion could not have occurred. Have seen the tank since it exploded. Think it is worn somewhat. Had I been running the engine I would have carried 60 pounds of steam in the boiler, which would be equal to 50 pounds in the tank. My opinion is the explosion was caused by "gas expansion." Have run five tanks without safety-valves, depending upon the boiler safety-valve.

MR. MURPHY RECALLED.

Mr. Murphy was recalled, and stated that, in his opinion, a tank would not last over ten years. After running that long, he would have it inspected. He knew of boilers in this city which have been in use sixteen years, and thought the corrosion in a tank was as great as that in a boiler.

TESTIMONY OF J. TURNER.

J. Turner, sworn: Am proprietor of a packing-house. Have been in the business twenty-three years. Have used iron tanks for thirteen years. The life of a tank depended upon the length of its use. Have one tank which has been run pretty steadily for ten years. My tanks were never officially inspected. The boiler-makers casually examine them frequently. Was in Schœnemann's place about two weeks ago. Told them there was a leak in his tanks somewhere, as I had smelled the gas escaping. Examined the tanks, and found a crack in the top of one, wadded with tow, and covered over with a piece of board. Told him the tank was not fit to be used. This was not the one which exploded. Have seen the remains of the demolished tank. The iron was very thin. Would not have used it in my place. Gas corrodes iron very rapidly. Safety-valves are not used in my tanks, as it was thought they would stand the same pressure as the boiler, the steam being regulated by the safety-valve on the boiler. Consider them safe. If steam was blown from the tanks I would be liable to a fine. The cause of the explosion was a greater pressure of steam than the tank would bear.

MR. MURPHY RECALLED.

Mr. Murphy was recalled, and said it was necessary to have safety-valves on the tanks to obviate accidents. The generation of gases from the tallow would not cause a greater pressure on the tank than the steam from the boiler, unless the gas ignited in some way.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BRENOCK.

John Brenock, of No. 374 South Halsted street, was sworn: Run a slaughtering-house at the Stock Yards, and am Superintendent of the Union Rendering Company's works. Was in Schœnemann's place, but never examined the machinery. Knew Fink. He was in my employ, and I considered him competent. Saw him two years ago, and he told me he was getting $15 a week. I tried to engage him then. Have seen the tanks since the explosion. Think any tank is liable to explode if there is no valve for the escape of the steam. Think the iron was stout enough to stand 40 pounds of pressure. Our tanks are not inspected regularly. The man in charge of them looks them over once in a while to see if there are any defects. If any are found, a Boiler Inspector is sent for, and he inspects them. Fink was sober and careful while with me.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'FARLAND.

John McFarland, sworn: Live at No. 879 South Halsted street; am a boiler-maker; have repaired some of the tanks in Schœnemann's place; repaired one three weeks ago,—not the one that exploded; saw the latter after it exploded; the iron was somewhat worn; think it would stand 40 pounds pressure. Had I known the condition of the iron I should not have put that much pressure on it at all. Too much pressure was, in my opinion, the cause of the explosion. I think tanks ought to be inspected as often as boilers; one is as dangerous as the other. Almost every day we find as weak material as we did in Schœnemann's place. One of his tanks was very weak, and I told him it wouldn't pay to have it repaired, and he told me to "figure" on a new one.

TESTIMONY OF B. SCHŒNEMANN.

B. Schœnemann, sworn: Am one of the proprietors of the slaughtering-house. I have very little knowledge of the machinery. My brother ran that part of the business. Do not know when the exploded tank was put up. No one ever told me it was unsafe. I never had it inspected. Have heard my brother tell the engineer to carry from 30 to 40 pounds of steam. Fink's reputation was good. There were several misstatements in the *Times'* account of the disaster.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M'NALLY.

John McNally, of No. 398 Archer avenue, foreman of the packing-house, was then sworn. He testified as to the finding of the bodies of the victims; was not familiar with the running of the tank-room.

This was all the testimony, and the jury, after an hour's consultation with one another, returned the following

VERDICT.

That the said John Lusk, Martin Sulzer, Frederick Mueller, and August Kellenberger came to their death by the explosion of a tank in the butchering and rendering establishment of Schœnemann & Co., situated at Archer avenue and Salt street, the tank which exploded having been entirely too old and thin to do the work required; and we cannot avoid censuring the proprietors for gross negligence in endangering the lives of their employes. We would recommend that the city ordinance "to establish an Inspector of steam boilers, generators, steam heaters, and their appurtenances," be so amended as to subject rendering tanks and condensers to the same rules of inspection.

The jury decided to present their joint fees—the amount being $24—to the mother of young Kellenberger. She is very poor, and their generosity will doubtless be appreciated.

THREE SUICIDES.

Two Men and a Woman Destroy Themselves.

Poison and the Revolver End Their Troubles—A Sad Story.

The troubles of three persons were ended by suicide yesterday. Two took poison and one had the daring to end his existence with a revolver. The first case reported was that of Susan Reed, who died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Johnson House, and was thus successful in her second attempt to poison herself. At 9 o'clock Wednesday night her physician was encouraged by favorable symptoms to report that she was out of danger, but at 1 o'clock a. m. she commenced to sink rapidly, and finally passed peacefully to the eternity she seemed so much to desire. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon a gray-haired old man was a witness. He was the father of the girl, and his name is William Reed; residence, Watseka, Ill. He told what he knew of his recreant daughter, with the manner of a man who believed he had done the proper thing. He said that five years ago he lived near Kankakee, that his daughter was then 19 years old, and a great lover of stylish and gaudy dress. He was poor and could not give her these. She one day went to a fair in that town, and became acquainted with some improper characters, who persuaded her to leave home, and live with them. She told her parents that during her absence she was busily employed as a dressmaker. Her father found out her real occupation and forced her to return home. She seemed repentant, and consented to return to school. She had not long attended there, when Mr. Reed received a notice from the School Directors that the presence of his daughter in the school was ruinous to the pupils. Four years ago she came to Chicago. At intervals she has visited home, and always returned with plenty of money and stylish raiment. She told her father that she was in a respectable employment. He, however, believed that she was in improper business, and urged her to remain home. She refused. A few months ago she got into some difficulty, and was arrested for larceny. The trial was to have come off next Monday. The matter weighed heavily upon her mind. It was more of a shame to her than her past life, and, as recorded in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, she attempted to end the difficulty by ending her own existence. She failed. On Monday her father called at the house, on South Clinton street, where she made the attempt. Finding that she had been really living an improper life, he grew incensed, and would not see her. He told the Matron that if death should ensue, he would bury the dead body, but he would never look upon the living face of a daughter so recreant. These words were told to the poor girl. She was much affected by them. They seemed to fill to the brim her cup of sorrow. The old man came to the city yesterday morning in answer to the second dispatch he received, of the second attempt of his daughter to take her own life. He said, with much candor, that if his wife had not very much wished it, he would not have come up. He said repeatedly, with much feeling, that he had done what he would do again, under the same circumstances. He said the girl had ruined his character, and (which seemed to affect him most) had prevented him from growing rich. It is his purpose to sell out his farm and migrate with his family to a strange country. His wife, he said, had gone crazy over his daughter's tragic death and sad life, and every hope of his life was gone. The story is a sad one.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide, induced by an over-dose of morphine.

WOOD'S HOTEL,

corner of State street and Harmon court, was the scene of the second suicide. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a boarder in the house, named John L. Bayley, not coming out of his room as was his custom to at an early hour, it was suspected that something was wrong, and the room-door being broken open a sight was presented which too fully confirmed the supposition. Under a chair in one corner of the room lay the lifeless body of the man, and by his side lay a revolver from which one charge was missing. Some $65 in currency and a valuable gold watch and chain were found upon his person, and the room being bolted on the inside, the supposition that he had been murdered was precluded. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday afternoon. A bell-boy testified that he heard the report of a revolver, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, in the vicinity of Bayley's room. It is believed that he deadened the sound by placing the weapon close to his head. The opinion prevails about the house that deceased was laboring under a fit of insanity, as he was subject to moodiness, and has been particularly sullen for the past week. He was for four years the foreman of the Putnam One-Price Clothing House, and at the time of his death was a salesman in the house of G. W. Betz, No. 320 State street. He has lived in Chicago for many years, was a single man, about 34 years of age, and was a native of Marblehead, Mass.

JOHN B. KIST,

an elderly German, was found dead in his bed at No. 527 North Halsted street yesterday morning. It is believed that he died from the effects of a dose of poison, administered by himself, as he was seen to purchase a quantity of morphine on Wednesday evening. The Coroner was asked to investigate the matter, and will do so to-day.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Henry W. Halleck left an estate valued at $430,785.

Mr. Balcombe, of the Omaha *Republican*, is not a Lieutenant. He is only a Saint,—and St. A. D. Balcombe is his name.

Brother-in-law Cramer, Minister to Denmark, is stopping with father-in-law Jesse R. Grant, in Covington, Ky.

John W. Foster, of Evansville, Ind., United States Minister to Mexico, sails from New Orleans to Vera Cruz on the 13th inst.

Henry D. Cooke, the banker, is about to resign the Governorship of the District of Columbia and go to Europe, and Boss Shepherd, head of the Board of Public Works, is to be his successor.

Henry Ossian Flipper Phœbus (Phœbus! what a name), has been appointed to a Cadetship at West Point from Georgia. He is an American citizen of African descent.

The Aurora *Herald* says a rumor has gained considerable circulation in that city that Mr. Robert Harris is no longer connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and that Mr. Strong fills his place.

M. D. Woodford has removed from London to Hamilton, to take Mr. Muir's place as General Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, while that gentleman is away in Europe, for which country Mr. Muir will start in a few days, to be absent three or four months.

Horse-Thief Sentenced.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—George Graham, a notorious criminal, who has just been on trial for horse-stealing, was found guilty by the jury and deemed worthy of five years in the State Prison. There seems to be a band of horse-thieves in the vicinity, no less than five horses having been stolen since Easter.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, Gives His Views on the Myra Bradwell Case.

The Recent Modifications of the Civil Status Giving Women a Separate Legal Existence.

The Paramount Destiny and Mission of Woman—The Laws of the Creator.

In the "woman's rights" case, as some people call it, namely, the application of Mrs. Myra Bradwell for admission to the bar in this State, Judge Bradley, whilst concurring in the opinion of the majority, declares, in an opinion of his own, dissenting from the reasons assigned by the majority, his views of the natural differences between the sexes. It has not before been stated, but it is true, that the late Chief Justice Chase dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court. Judge Bradley's opinion is as follows:

Opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley: I concur in the judgment of the Court in this case by which the judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois is affirmed, but not for the reasons specified in the opinion just read.

The claim of the plaintiff, who is a married woman, to be admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law, is based upon the supposed right of every person, man or woman, to engage in any lawful employment for a livelihood. The Supreme Court of Illinois denied the application on the ground that, by the common law, which is the basis of the laws of Illinois, only men were admitted to the bar, and the Legislature had not made any change in this respect, but had simply provided that no person should be admitted to practice as attorney or counselor without having previously obtained a license for that purpose from two Justices of the Supreme Court, and that no person should receive a license without first obtaining a certificate from the court of some county of his good moral character. In other respects it was left to the discretion of the court to establish the rules by which admission to the profession should be determined. The court, however, regarded itself as bound by at least two limitations. One was that it should establish such terms of admission as would promote the proper administration of justice, and the other that it should not admit any persons, or class of persons, not intended by the Legislature to be admitted, even though not expressly excluded by statute. In view of this latter limitation, the court felt compelled to deny the application of females to be admitted as members of the bar. Being contrary to the rules of the common law and the usages of Westminster Hall from time immemorial, it could not be supposed that the Legislature had intended to adopt any different rule.

The claim that, under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which declares that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, the statute law of Illinois, or the common law prevailing in that State, can no longer be set up as a barrier against the right of females to pursue any lawful employment for a livelihood (the practice of law included), assumes that it is one of the privileges and immunities of women as citizens to engage in any and every profession, occupation, or employment in civil life.

It certainly cannot be affirmed, as a historical fact, that this has ever been established as one of the fundamental privileges and immunities of the sex. On the contrary, the civil law, as well as nature herself, has always recognized a wide difference in the respective spheres and destinies of man and woman. Man is, or should be, woman's protector and defender. The natural and proper timidity and delicacy which belongs to the female sex evidently unfits it for many of the occupations of civil life. The constitution of the family organization, which is founded in the divine ordinance, as well as in the nature of things, indicates the domestic sphere as that which properly belongs to the domain and functions of womanhood. The harmony, not to say identity, of interests and views which belong, or should belong, to the family institution is repugnant to the idea of a woman adopting a distinct and independent career from that of her husband. So firmly fixed was this sentiment in the founders of the common law that it became a maxim of that system of jurisprudence that a woman had no legal existence separate from her husband, who was regarded as her head and representative in the social state; and, notwithstanding some recent modifications of this civil status, many of the special rules of law flowing from and dependent upon this cardinal principle still exist in full force in most States. One of these is, that a married woman is incapable, without her husband's consent, of making contracts which shall be binding on her or him. This very incapacity was one circumstance which the Supreme Court of Illinois deemed important in rendering a married woman incompetent fully to perform the duties and trusts that belong to the office of an attorney and counselor.

It is true that many women are unmarried and not affected by any of the duties, complications, and incapacities arising out of the married state, but these are exceptions to the general rule. The paramount destiny and mission of woman are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator. And the rules of civil society must be adapted to the general constitution of things, and cannot be based upon exceptional cases.

The humane movements of modern society, which have for their object the multiplication of avenues for woman's advancement, and of occupations adapted to her condition and sex, have my heartiest concurrence. But I am not prepared to say that it is one of her fundamental rights and privileges to be admitted into every office and position, including those which require highly special qualifications and demanding special responsibilities. In the nature of things it is not every citizen of every age, sex, and condition that is qualified for every calling and position. It is the prerogative of the legislator to prescribe regulations founded on nature, reason, and experience for the due admission of qualified persons in professions and callings demanding special skill and confidence. This fairly belongs to the police power of the State; and, in my opinion, in view of the peculiar characteristics, destiny, and mission of woman, it is within the province of the Legislature to ordain what offices, positions, and callings shall be filled and discharged by men, and shall receive the benefit of those energies and responsibilities, and that decision and firmness which are presumed to predominate in the sterner sex.

For these reasons I think that the laws of Illinois now complained of are not obnoxious to the charge of abridging any of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

I concur in the opinion of Mr. Justice Bradley: Field, J.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The members of the Columbia Club are requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at their hall on West Randolph street.

A brute named Frank Smith was fined $100 by Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, for indecently exposing his person in front of the Orient House.

Mr. T. F. Coles, of South Water street, who has been before Commissioner Hoyne, for using canceled stamps, was yesterday honorably discharged.

The dead body of a female child, apparently three days old, was found under the sidewalk, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Oakley street. It was much decomposed. It was taken to the Morgue.

The examination of Mike McDonald and his party of fifteen, who were pulled in the gambling den No. 63 West Madison street, on Wednesday evening, was continued, before Justice Scully yesterday morning, to the 10th inst.

Star of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T., will dedicate its hall, on the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, at 8 o'clock this evening. It is expected that the Mayor and several members of the Common Council will be present.

Detective Smith, the recently appointed colored member of Sergt. Ellis' force, yesterday arrested a young colored boy named Henry Smith, on the charge of stealing $20 and two overcoats from his employer, Mr. Seth W. Mattson, of Evanston. Justice Banyon yesterday morning held him in $600 bail.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will be held Monday evening, in the parlor of the Michigan Avenue Orphan Asylum. Officers for 1873–'4 will be elected, and the retiring ones will read their reports. A report on "Practice" will also be read.

The Fourth Unitarian Church, at the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, was broken open, on Wednesday night, and about eighty yards of carpet, which was about to be put down in the lecture-room, stolen, which will cause more festivals to be held, and an increase of Christian charity.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the boot and shoe store of Carroll Brothers, of No. 249 South Halsted street, was entered by burglars, who removed a panel of a rear door to effect an entrance. About $130 worth of property was taken. The thieves were detected as they were leaving the store, by a watchman, and pursued, but not caught.

At a meeting of the Humboldt Park Residence Association, held in the Greenebaum Building yesterday afternoon, Mr. William Voeke was elected Chairman. It was decided to hold another general meeting one week from next Tuesday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when all the lots remaining unsold will be apportioned off. Stockholders can select premium lots meanwhile, however.

Mr. P. H. Tansey delivers a lecture in the Academy of Music, Sunday evening, on the subject of "The Priest, the Philanthropist, and the Patriot," in the course of which he will show why it is the Irish people have such a veneration and attachment for their clergy. The proceeds of the lecture will go towards erecting a monument to the memory of one of the best of priests, and truest defenders of the people, Father Conway, of Headford, Ireland. Such a cause deserves a helping hand from our Irish citizens.

It is stated that in less than an hour after the raid on the gambling-house of Mike McDonald, No. 63 West Madison street, it was in full blast again. The West Side police may be interested in knowing that this determined gambler has adopted a system of picket duty, by the aid of which he hopes to outwit the authorities. His military manœuvre consists in keeping several gamblers stationed at convenient alarm-points near his house, so that, in the event of an approach of police from any quarter, the whistle of retreat may be sounded.

The Toledo *Commercial* of the 6th inst. says it was premature in its congratulations on being relieved of the presence of the notorious John McLaughlin, for on the preceding day he had turned up in his favorite saloon. He seems to have fixed upon Toledo as his residence until it is safe for him to return to Chicago. The *Commercial* has no ill will against this city, but protests against our shoving off that villain on them. We must take him back, and hang him, or make an Alderman of him. By remaining in Toledo he would probably drag down to still lower depths the roughs of that city.

In another column appears the notice of the death of Mr. Charles Wenthe, of Wheaton. This gentleman was well known in this city, being the senior partner of the firm of Wenthe & Moessinger, stone-masons and builders. While driving through the streets in his buggy, an omnibus-driver came along at full speed, upset the buggy, drove over the body of its occupant, and then, as usual, went on his way rejoicing. Mr. Wenthe, being a man of strong frame, rallied, but was pronounced by his physician to be fatally injured. Unfortunately, there is no clue to the driver, and another murderer will go free.

An alarm of fire was struck last night from Box 267, at half-past 10 o'clock, flames having been discovered issuing from a frame building on Wayman street, between Jefferson and Desplaines, owned by John K. Russell. The east half of the building was occupied by William Wood's ink-factory, who lost about $1,500 on stock and machinery. The blacksmith and wagon-shop of John Evans occupied the west end of the building. Mr. Evans had just laid in a new stock of wagon-lumber. His loss is about $600. The building, being a light frame structure, burned like tinder, and was damaged $500 before the flames were put out.

LINCOLN PARK.

Mayor Medill yesterday received the following report from the Lincoln Park Commissioners:

SIR: In pursuance of the law under which the Commissioners of Lincoln Park are organized, we respectfully submit herewith a report of the Board, with statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending April 1, 1873, and the various accounts to which expenditures have been charged.

BELDEN F. CULVER, President.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

I herewith submit a statement showing receipts and disbursements for the year ending April 1, 1873, and amount in the bank for account of this Board:

Receipts.

To balance in bank, April 1, 1872	$ 500.39
Received of Town Collector's tax of 1871	50,113.71
Received of County Treasurer	11,000.00
Received from Town Collector's tax of 1872	5,665.31
Received by loan at bank	21,947.93
Proceeds of sand	6,880.49
	$96,107.83

Disbursements.

Orders paid	86,880.71
Balance in bank April 1, 1873	$ 9,227.12

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, Treasurer.

THE SECRETARY.

Mr. E. D. Taylor, submits a report of monthly expenditures as follows: 1872, May, $1,697.53; June, $1,913.92; July, $3,017.02; August, $8,065.24; September, $11,464.61; October, $26,260.81; November, $10,320.72; December, $1,744.96; 1873, January, $19,953.70; February, $846.70; March, $1,555.50. Total, $86,880.71.

THE COUNTRY EDITORS.

Such a time as the Northwestern Press Association had of it yesterday! It discussed almost continuously from morning until midnight the grave question: Shall we become a tin can on the tail of the Western Associated Press, or shall we maintain a corporate existence? It was decided that the Association should not become a tin can, and to that end the contract offered by William Henry Smith, of the Associated Press, was accepted and ratified, and the following gentlemen elected Directors: J. H. White, Davenport *Gazette*; J. S. Clarkson, DesMoines *Register*; D. D. W. Carver, Dubuque *Herald*; S. M. Clark, Keokuk *Gate City*; St. A. D. Balcombe, Omaha *Tribune*; J. P. Cadogan, Quincy *Herald*; D. D. Phillips, Springfield *Journal*. The Directors will meet to-day, and elect a President and appoint a distributing agent at Chicago. A contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company will also be made.

Boiler Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 8.—The boiler in Dickie's saw-mill, located on the river-bank, just above the railroad bridge, exploded at 10 o'clock this morning. William Paine, who was standing about ten feet from the boiler, was badly wounded and scalded, and blown some fifteen feet into the river. He was rescued, and is now in a critical condition. Thomas McChesney, foreman, was also badly scalded, but not dangerously. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Financial matters were quiet. Money opened at 7 gold, but soon became abundant at 6@7, and before the close of bank hours loaned at 4@5.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 108¼@108⅜ for sixty days, and 109¾@109⅞ for sight.

Gold was alternately strong and weak, ranging between 117⅛ and 117⅜, closing at 117¼@117⅜.

Loans at 2½@7 per cent for carrying, and 1-16 to flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $72,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $356,700.

Governments were firm.

State bonds were dull and steady.

Pacific Railroad mortgages were strong. Hartford & Erie firsts sold at 38¾.

Stocks weak and ¼@1 per cent lower early in the day, and higher in the afternoon. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Panama, and Canton, though a fair business was transacted in the rest of the list. Pacific Mail fluctuated at 53⅝, 52⅝, 54, 53⅜. Western Union, 87⅛, 86⅛, 87⅛, 86⅝. Panama, 113¾, 116, 114⅛. Canton, 105½, 110, 101½, 102⅜. Rumors of a new pool, land sales, and cash dividends affected the latter stock. Lake shore sold at 92⅛, 91⅞; St. Paul, 58⅜, 57⅞, 58⅜, 58⅛; St. Joseph, 41⅛, 39⅛, 40⅛. The other changes were only ⅛@⅜ per cent. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 108¼@108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅛	Coupons, '67	119⅞
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	118⅝
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	117⅛	10-40s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅝	Currency 6s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81⅛	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	50	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	102⅛	St Paul pfd	73¾
W. U. Tel	86⅞	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	39	Wabash pfd	89
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93⅛
Wells Fargo	81	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	73⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	101⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	43⅛
Erie	64⅞	C., C. & C.	88⅞
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	126⅜	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	129	Indiana Central	35
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	85
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	32⅛
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	86⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103⅛
Rock Island	109⅞	Del., Lack. & Western	102⅛
N. J. Central	102	B., H. & Erie	2
St. Paul	58⅜		

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 183 cars, or 2,562 head, making 180 cars, or 2,830 beeves since Monday, against 236 cars, or 3,730 head, the same time last week. The quality was no better than medium. The salesmen made a strong effort to advance prices a fraction, so as to cover first cost and freight from Chicago, but buyers refused to handle droves at the asking prices, and the market finally settled to about the figures ruling on Monday for similar grades; 120 carloads of native cattle changed hands at an extreme range of 11@13c, with bulk sales at 11@11½c. Only 3 cars Texans were shown, and sold at 9¾c. Among the sales were 8 cars Illinois steers, 7 cwt, at 11⅛c; 8 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 11c, with $1 per head deducted; 16 cars do, scant 6¾ cwt, at 11c; 11 cars do, 6¾@7 cwt, at 11½@12c; 8 cars do, 6¾@7¾ cwt, at 11½@11¾c; and 3 cars fair Texans, 5¾ cwt, at 9¾c.

Dressed beef was rather dull at 9@11c, with nothing selling for more than 11½c.

SHEEP—Receipts 26 cars, or 5,100 head, making 6,590 since Monday, against 6,370 the same time last week. The market ruled firm at comparatively higher prices for the last three days, but was a shade easier to-day under the largely increased receipts. Common to prime sheared sheep sold freely at 5¾@6¾c, with 1 car load 93 lbs average at 7c, and 5 car loads good unshorn sheep at $7.75@8.40 per 100 lbs. The 10 car loads of scabby sheep offered here last week were finally sold so as to average a little over 4½c, and a portion of the mutton was offered in Washington Market to-day at 4@5c, while the best mutton sold readily at 11@12c. Spring lambs are easier, and closed at 12@16c.

SWINE—Receipts to-day 58 cars, or 7,036 hogs, making 18,350 since Monday, against 20,200 the same time last week. Live hogs were slow at 5¾@5⅞c; slaughtered, 7¾@8c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 9d @11s 10d; club, 12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 8—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 27s 9d.

LONDON, May 8—5 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £499,000 during the past week. Consols, money, 93⅛; account, 93⅛; bonds of '65, old, 92; do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89⅛; Erie, 50⅛.

Tallow, 43s 6d@43s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton irregular. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 6,000 American; speculation and export, 2,000. Uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d; April and May shipments, Savannah and Charleston, 8⅞d; May and June shipments, New Orleans, 8⅞d; May and June delivery, Savannah and Charleston, 8 11-16d; May and June delivery, New Orleans, 8⅞d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat, 11s 10d for average California white; 12s@12s 2d for club do. Corn, 27s 9d. Refined petroleum, 14½d.

PARIS, May 8.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 54 francs 52c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 36 cars reported to arrive, 612; total for the week, 7,310. Market slow at yesterday's prices; but few buyers in attendance, and little stock in the yards to operate with. About 500 were disposed of. Sales: 285 Illinois steers, av 1,100@1,367 lbs, $5.13½@6.25; 35 Ohio steers, 1,188@1,323 lbs, at $5.50@6.12½; 54 Michigan steers, 1,050@1,111 lbs, at $5.50; 17 Texas steers, 1,072 lbs, at $5.00; 46 Michigan stockers, 913 lbs, at $5.00; 96 Canada stockers, 886 lbs, at $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,600; total for the week, 10,000. Market slow at yesterday's prices, but little stock remaining unsold. Sales: 872 Ohio clipped sheep, 92 lbs, $5.60@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800; total for the week, 22,100. Market at a dead lock; buyers and sellers apart ½c. Up to noon, there were not sufficient sales to make a quotable market. Buyers are offering $5.25 for choice lots. Prices nominal at $5.25@5.50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—There was a quiet market for nearly all descriptions of goods in first hands, and the jobbers were only moderately active. Cotton goods were in steady demand at unchanged prices, except rolled jaconets, which are reduced by some of the jobbers to 8½c, and are selling freely. Print cloths advanced ⅛c. Hamilton & Hartel's prints are down to 11c, leaving only Pacific, Cocheco, Merrimack, and Manchester makes at 11½c. Ginghams and worsted dress fabrics are quiet. Shawls and woolens remain inactive. Foreign goods are brisk at auction, but dull in private hands.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—Crude petroleum quiet and weak at $2.55@2.60. Receipts, 6,255 brls. Refined petroleum quiet and nominally unchanged. Shipments, 3,355 brls.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; upland, 19⅛c; net receipts, 907 bales; gross, 2,099. Sales, export, 396 bales; sales, future, 14,100 bales for May at 18⅝c; June, 18 7-16@18½c; July, 18 7-16@18⅝c; August, 18 3-16@18¼c; November, 17c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State $5.85@6.35; common to good extra, $6.50@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.35; white Western extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $9.00@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour firm; superfine, $4.10@5.75; fancy, $6.00. Corn meal steady. Wheat—Prime scarce and wanted; other grades steady; receipts, 3,700 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.63@1.65; Milwaukee No. 2, $1.67@1.68; Milwaukee No. 1, $1.72½; amber Western, $2.04. Rye firm. Barley quiet. Malt neglected. Corn firm; new mixed Western, 67@68½c; old, 67c; yellow Western, 68½@69c. Oats firmer; white scarce and wanted; receipts, 52,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@50½c; white, 54@56c; black, 49@50½c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; Western, 8¼@8⅜c; State, 8⅜c; Timothy firmer at $4.40.

EGGS—In fair request; Western, 14½@15c; State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 15@15½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar firm; clayed, 8⅛c; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged; New Orleans, 67@80c. Rice dull at 7¾@8½c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 50½c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; crude, 9¾@10c; refined, 20c; futures, 20⅛@20¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $18.25; extra prime, $15.00; prime mess, $17.50@18.50; June and July, $18.00. Beef steady; beef hams quiet; middle tierce beef unchanged. Cut meats unchanged; middles dull; long clear, 9⅜c; short, 10c. Lard dull and lower; Western steam, 9⅛c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and weak; fair to prime new State, 30@…c; Western, 29@33c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Firmer; 92½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; red, $1.95; amber, $2.00; amber spring, $1.80. Rye steady at 93c. Corn active; yellow, 64½@65c; mixed Western, 64c; white, 66c. Oats steady; white, 51@52c; mixed, 47@49c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; mixed Western, 64@64½c. Oats firm; Southern, 50@55c; Western mixed, 56c; white, 51@52c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and a shade easier; mess pork nominal at $18.50@19.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders scarce and firm at 7½c; rib sides, 9c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; rib sides, 10c; clear rib sides, 10½@10⅝c. Sugar-cured hams, 14@16c. Lard very dull and nominal at 9⅛@9⅝c.

BUTTER—Western firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and scarce at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $9.50@10.00. Bran dull at 72½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $18.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; common, 6@6½c; good common, 7@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; sales 2,300 bales; good ordinary, 15⅛c; low middling, 16⅛c; middling, 18⅛; middling Orleans, 18⅝c; receipts, 913 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 3,750 bales; Continental, 1,231 bales; stock, 150,837 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; extra family, $6.50; fancy, $9.00. Wheat, corn, and oats unchanged. Grain market generally quiet.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy; mess pork declined to $18.00@18.25. Bacon—packed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; clear rib sides, 10@10½c; clear sides, 10⅜@10⅝c. Plain hams, 13@13½c; sugar-cured and fancy, 14@15c. Bulk meats—loose shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾c, and ¼@⅜c advance for packed. Lard, tierces, 9⅜@10c; keg, 10⅜@11c; prime steam, 9c.

WHISKY—Steady; 88@89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and nominal; No. 1, $1.36¼; No. 2, $1.28⅝. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Rye No. 1, 69c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, 86c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 178,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 8.—Market dull and nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.60@7.90. Wheat firm at $1.72. Corn firm at 46@47c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley firm, at $1.10@1.25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork offered at $18.00, with sales at $18.00 buyer May. Lard quiet, and held at previous prices. Bulk meats quiet, but firm; shoulders held at 7c; clear rib sides, 9@9⅛c; clear 9⅛@9⅜c, with sales of clear rib sides at 9⅛c buyer June, and 10c buyer August. Bacon quiet; shoulders held at 8c; clear rib sides, 9⅞c; clear, 10⅛c, with some demand ⅛c less.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged; $8.75 No. 1 spring; $9.75 amber winter; $10.50 white; $11.00 XX. Wheat steady; prime white Canada, $2.05; fair do, $1.98; No. 2 Milwaukee club, private terms. Corn unchanged; Western, 60c. Oats dull; State, 45c. Barley quiet; up lake Canada held at $1.06.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $2.05; No. 1, $1.94½@1.95; amber $1.76 bid, $1.78 asked. Corn steady; yellow, 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged; State, 40c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 9c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm and higher; amber Michigan, spot, $1.76; seller last half May, $1.76¼; June, $1.77½@1.78; No. 1 red, $1.81@1.81½; rejected red, $1.80. Corn in fair demand and firm; high mixed, spot, 47½c; seller June, 47½c; August, 49½c; low mixed 46½c@47c; yellow, 48c; no grade, 46c. Oats steady, No. 1 45c; No. 2, 40c; do seller June, 14@41½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.80.

FREIGHTS—Buffalo, 4c; Oswego, 8c on corn.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 700.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 15c; low middling, 17c; receipts, 170 bales; shipments, 840 bales; stock, 350 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm at $5.00@10.00. Corn in fair demand; advanced to 58@60c. Oats firmer at 45c. Corn meal active at $2.55.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 8⅛c; sides, 10@10½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and better sales; No. 1 red, $1.78; No. 2, $1.66. Corn steady at 51@52c. Oats quiet at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged; trade fair, but not active.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring unchanged; fall lower, only sample lots sold. Corn firm and higher; No. 2, 39c on track; 40⅛@40⅜c seller June; 45c sacked. Oats excited and higher; No. 2, 33½c on track; 34½c seller June. Barley and rye unchanged; little doing.

WHISKY—Higher at 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very dull; freely offered at $18.00, only $17.50 bid; dry salted nominal at 7@9@9½c. Bacon dull and lower; clear sides freely offered at 10c; clear rib sides sold at 10c; clear, 10⅛c buyer June. Lard nominal.

HOGS—$4.65@5.10.

CATTLE—Lower; inferior to common, 2@3½c; fat beeves, 4@5½c.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........May 7 and 8.

Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 661 pcs iron pipe.
Schr Riverside, Cleveland, 663 tons coal.
Schr Empire State, Cleveland, 551 tons black stone.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Cleveland, 2 brls syrup, 2 brls sugar.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Prop City of Madison, Green Bay, 100 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Hornet, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, 100 m lumber.
Schr Orient, Oswego, 510 tons coal.
Bark E. K. Nims, Buffalo, 695 tons coal.
Schr Sea Bird, Buffalo, 340 tons coal.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 2,200 brls salt, 269 pcs pipes.
Scow D. G. Wright, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr Gipsy, Muskegon, 108 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 34 tons salt.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 90 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr G. D. Norris, Buffalo, 408 tons coal.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr G. Mattison, Oswego, 508 tons coal.
Schr Danl. Lyon, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr F. D. Baker, Oswego, 540 tons railroad iron.
Stmr B. F. Wade, Detroit, 454 brls fish and sundries.
Schr Coaster, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Schr T. J. King, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Barge Nogenbay, Peshtigo, 680 m lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Schr Sasco, Buffalo, 402 tons coal.
Stmr Alaska, Buffalo, 5 hhds prunes and sundries.
Schr Libbie Nau, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Johnson, Port Huron, 300 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 210 brls stucco and sundries.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 100 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Spray, Holland, 33 cords wood.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, 2,300 railroad ties.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. Albrecht, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Kewaunee, 120 cords tan bark.
Schr Evelyn, Holland, 40 cds bark.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 90 m timber, 21 m lath.
Schr Michelson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 75 m lath, 150 m shingles.
Schr Arab, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Hamlet, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Z. C. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Joses, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, 113 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Preston, Oswego, 430 tons coal.
Schr Geo. L. Warren, Buffalo, 350 tons coal (anthracite).
Schr Anderson, Erie, 448 tons coal.
Bark H. Bissell, Buffalo, 4,484 brls salt.
Schr St. Lawrence, Kingston, 100 bags salt, 300 tons pig iron.
Schr Octavia, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr Damon, White Lake, 15 m lath, 600 m shingles.
Schr J. S. Wallace, Kewaunee, 75 m lumber, 55 cds wood.
Schr Fannie and Floy, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Scow Seabird, Grand Haven, 150 cds wood.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 14 dead calves, and sundries.
Schr Mary, Ludington, 85 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Ludington, 90 m lumber.
Schr H. Blood, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Green Bay, 220 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Grand Haven, 80 cds wood.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 125 m lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Ahnepee, 2,802 railroad ties.
Schr Contest, Holland, 90 m lumber.
Bark Grace Greenwood, Erie, 498 tons coal.
Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Staunch, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Julia Smith, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr F. Berriman, Erie, 950 tons coal.

CLEARED........May 7 and 8.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 250 pkgs sundries.
Scow D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 100 bu oats, 6 tons hay.
Prop G. Campbell, Erie, 37,000 bu corn.
Prop Alaska, Erie, 300 brls flour, 35,000 bu wheat, 10,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu rye.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 29,000 bu wheat.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 1,700 brls flour.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 22 brls whisky and sundries.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 3 tons coal, 5 brls flour.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 20 brls sugar and sundries.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 10 brls beef, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Montauk, Kingston, 21,389 bu corn.
Schr M. C. Cameron, Kingston, 21,444 bu No. 2 corn.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 6 brls sugar, 5 brls molasses.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Rates on corn are quotable at 7½c, and wheat at 8c, by sail to Buffalo. The charters reported were: Schrs Libbie Nau and Jessie Drummond, corn to Collingwood on private terms; schr City of Painesville, corn to Buffalo on private terms; schr David Lyons, wheat to Kingston on private terms. Total capacity equal to about 30,000 bu of wheat and 70,000 bu of corn. The schr William Jones was chartered for pig iron from Escanaba to Cleveland at $3.50 per ton. In the afternoon the schrs Millard Filmore and Geo. L. Wren were taken for wheat to Kingston at 14c.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Charters reported as follows: The vessels J. G. Masten and Sam Flint, coal to Chicago at $1 per ton, free; schr Fostoria, coal from Erie to Milwaukee, $1.25 per ton, free. Capt. Thomas Collins reports bark Parana, with coal to Chicago at $1 per ton, free; schr Atmosphere, same.

This takes about all vessels in port.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8—12:15 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props St. Louis, Tioga, Orontes, Milwaukee; schrs Skylark, Amsden.

PASSED UP—Prop Blanchard; bark Parana; schrs Mediator, Fosteris McGrath, Fitzhugh.

WIND—East.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 8.—PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Annie Young; bark Joseph Masten; schrs Lucerne, Northumberland, Hoboken, Light Guard, Gibbs.

PASSED DOWN—Props Japan, Neptune; schrs Marengo, John Jewett.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 8.—The steamer St. Johns, from St. Louis, arrived at Peru light to-day, having dropped a light corn barge at Lacon, and departed loaded with 1,200 sacks of oats for New Orleans, and a small quantity of miscellaneous freight for St. Louis. She will tow a barge of corn in bulk from Lacon to Peoria. The river is rising slowly, and steamers and heavily loaded cargoes continue to pass over the dam at Henry. Nothing passed into or out of the canal.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, May 8—2:13 p. m.—ARRIVED—Prop Whale, Henry, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 6,500 bu corn; Menard, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 8,000 bu oats; North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,000 bu oats; Belle France, Morris, 8,500 bu oats; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn, 4,000 lbs furniture; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Lily, Morris, 69,306 feet lumber; Midge, Marseilles, 11,000 feet lumber, 30 brls flour; Barge 4, LaSalle, 41,321 feet lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr Chas. K. Nims, Capt. Reardon, is the first vessel to arrive at this port from Buffalo the present season, sailing the entire distance. The Nims left Buffalo a week ago to-day, and was towed through 20 miles of ice into Lake Erie. She met with considerable ice in Lake Huron, and was delayed one night, also waited one day in the rivers. There was only a little floating ice in the Straits.

—The schr Monterey from Clayton, arrived this morning. The Monterey came up on the east side of Lake Huron, and met with very little ice. Capt. Reece states that the ice is moving out of the Straits. He saw the schrs Evaline and Idaho off Point Betsey Wednesday morning, and several other vessels of the grain fleet.

—The lake is covered with a dense fog to-day, and quite a number of vessels are outside, "hove to," waiting to get in. It is stated that one can scarcely see a vessel's length ahead.

—The steamer St. Paul met the Union on her way to Sault Ste Marie. The Union took out crews for the Goodrich Line propellers Menominee and Truesdell, and it is thought that they will leave for Chicago to-day.

—A watchman on the propeller Vanderbilt, named John Campbell, fell into the vessel's hold, at Buffalo, Sunday night, and received severe injuries.

—COLLINGWOOD, Canada, May 7.—The schooners Lady Dufferin and C. A. King, for Chicago, Mary B. Hale, for Mackinac, and Alice Richards, for Green Bay, sailed this morning, being the first outgoing vessels this season.

—Tug Bryant has returned to Buffalo from Long Point and reports the vessels City of the Straits and H. G. Cleveland off, and both gone on their way, having received no damage that is apparent.

—The owners of the lost vessels Ottawa, Ontario, Morning Star, and J. W. Sargent, have been searching among the islands for the past two weeks, but so far only a portion of the cabins of the Star have been found, near Middle Bass Island.

—The earliest opening of navigation on S. Mary's River to Lake Superior, for the last eighteen years, occurred April 18, 1858. The latest June 1, 1855. For the other sixteen seasons the date of opening has been between April 27 and May 11. The arrival of the steamer Gordon Campbell at Sault Ste. Marie on the 3d, makes that the date of opening for the present season.

—A Buffalo exchange, dated May 6, says: "Yesterday the wind changed again to the east, and without a severe southwester there is now little fear that our harbor will be blockaded by the ice again this season.

—Hackett Brothers, of Malden, give notice to the shipping of the anchorage of the lightship of her station on Colchester Reef, off the Claybanks. The serious disaster which happened to this vessel in the storm last fall has necessitated her having a new outfit of anchors, chains, etc. This season she lies anchored 100 fathoms north of the reef, and exhibits a red light above a white one.

On Saturday evening, as the prop Canada was leaving Maumee Bay she struck a snag near the Red Can. When nearly opposite East Sister it was discovered that there were three or four feet of water in her hold, and Capt. Fairgrieve put about and attempted to return to harbor, but grounded within three miles of Turtle Island. The tug Clinton went to her assistance, and the vessel was lightered, and she again succeeded in reaching port. About 3,000 bushels of her cargo of corn was sold at auction yesterday afternoon.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—The Detroit *Tribune*, May 7, says: "Up to Tuesday evening but six of the Chicago fleet of grain-vessels had succeeded in working through the ice and passing this point. The ice temporarily gave way, admitting the passage through of these vessels, and, by a sudden shift of the wind, closed up again. The steamer Oneida, which called here from Chicago this morning, reports seeing on Tuesday a number of vessels surrounded by ice, unable to move in any direction. The main body of the ice, it is reported, is between Point Au Barque and the River St. Clair, and in that locality cannot hold out much longer. The brig Orkney Lass, Capt. Simons, from Chicago, laden with 16,000 bushels of corn, while on her passage down got her centre-board jammed, and, on arriving here Tuesday evening, was taken to the Detroit dry-dock. She was one of the first vessels through the Straits, and but for this accident would have been the first to pass this point. Capt. Simons states that while coming through the Straits, the schrs Mocking Bird and Mears were hemmed in by ice at McGulpin's Point. The tug Goodnow, while coming up with a tow on Tuesday night, below Sandwich Point, some part of her machinery gave way, and the vessels were taken in tow by another tug. The Goodnow will soon be out again.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Postponement.

It is not wise to put off until the heats of Summer have commenced the invigorating process which would have secured the system, in advance, against this untoward influence. By toning the stomach, liver, and bowels in the Spring months, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and continuing to take this harmless but powerful vegetable invigorant during the summer, it is quite certain that even persons who are naturally delicate and deficient in vital force may escape the fits of indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, nervous debility, and mental oppression which, in the absence of such preparation, often prostrate and agonize the more robust. A pure stimulant, medicated with the juices of the finest tonic, antibilious, and aperient roots and herbs, as an invaluable boon to the weak and ailing, and this life-sustaining boon in the form of Hostetter's Bitters, is, fortunately, within the reach of all.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

OPENING.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

OPENING!

We extend to friends and customers a cordial invitation to an inspection of the magnificent stock which we shall have on exhibition upon the opening of our new premises, on SATURDAY MORNING, at our former location on STATE-ST., Nos. 106, 108 & 110.

We feel warranted in assuring them of specially choice selections of stylish Garments and new and novel fabrics, as well as superior qualities of all standard goods, in as full and extensive assortment as can be found in the country.

The lowest prices for equal values will be at all times guaranteed.

106, 108, 110.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1873.

The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 523 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR

And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strata are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand.
Second—170 feet of quick sand.
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone, and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873.

V. A. BELAUME, Secretary.

Address 2½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

DR. NOBLE, Dentist,

Has removed his Dental Rooms to "McCarthy Block," northeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

$10,000

In hand to loan for three or five years on city property. Must go at once, as the party leaves for Europe the 15th inst.

WM. D. PALMER & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st. (basement).

FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

BEDDING PLANTS.

Verbenas, $6 per 100; other kinds, $6 and $8. Send for list. Address

EDGAR SANDERS, 330 State-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

There is still a sharp demand for money in this market, and we would slightly amend our report of yesterday by saying that, while a good many loans in the open market are made on the best collaterals at 10 per cent per annum, a great many are also made at 12 per cent. Banks are also buying good paper from "outsiders" at 12 per cent, and, in some instances, even at 18 per cent per annum. The progress toward ease in the New York market is, however, having some effect to produce an easier feeling here.

The demand for New York exchange seems to have increased in the last two days, and a good many more of the country banks are ordering remittances of exchange than last week. Sales were made between banks to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount to par.

A well-known London financier lately arrived here from that city reports great difficulty in negotiation of American railroad and other similar securities in the London market. Money seems to be plenty enough there, but there is a lack of confidence, of which there was no indication a year ago. It is undoubtedly the case that the successive defaults in the payment of the stipulated interest on the bonds of various Western and Southern railroads has made a permanent unfavorable impression as to the character of nearly all American enterprises. It was, however, no more than reasonable to expect that the fever of railroad building and the exportation of securities must culminate some time. The next thing to culminate is the excessive importation of foreign goods induced by the flush times that have been experienced as a result of the vast disbursements of money in the West for the construction of the roads. The recuperative ability of the West is so great, and its production is so vast, that it will not take long to put trade and finances on a sound legitimate basis again; but the activity of trade and enterprise vibrates continually between fever heat and the reaction from it, and for the present the tendency is toward the latter, and will result in the collapse of many unwise projects.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD ANNUAL REPORT.

The third annual report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, shows the following figures:

Capital stock	$50,000,000.00
Funded debts of the roads owned by the Company	26,495,000.00
Total	$76,495,000.00

The earnings for the year were:

From freight	$12,613,499.35	
From passengers	4,163,513.76	
From all other sources	814,616.35	
Total		$17,591,629.46
Operating expenses and taxes—67 per cent		11,839,525.62
Net earnings		$5,752,103.84
Interest on funded debt, losses, etc.	$2,039,803.31	
Dividends—10 per cent on guaranteed, and 8 per cent on common stock—and installments of scrip	3,519,446.00	
Total		5,559,249.31
Surplus for the year		$192,854.53

Gross earnings, 1870	$13,457,540.86
Gross earnings, 1871	14,797,975.07
Gross earnings, 1872	17,591,629.46

The increase in freight earnings is 24½ per cent; but, as the average rate per ton per mile is less than the rate of 1871 (being 1 37-100 cents in 1872 against 1 39-100 cents in 1871).

Of late years, rates have tended downward so that the rate per ton per mile in 1872 is but little more than half the rate of 1868.

The ascertained results are as follows:

1868	2 43-100 cents per ton per mile
1869	2 34-100 cents per ton per mile
1870	1 50-100 cents per ton per mile
1871	1 39-100 cents per ton per mile
1872	1 37-100 cents per ton per mile

The report claims that these figures disprove the assertion, so frequently made, that railroad companies make extortionate rates for their own benefit and against the public interest.

The whole number of miles of railroad owned and leased by this Company is 1,136.

The Company now has 222 miles of double track, (independent of its double lines between Cleveland, O., and Elkhart, Ind.,) and in addition 310 miles of side tracks.

The Company will proceed with the construction of a new second track between Elkhart and Chicago as soon as practicable, and during the year make other improvements. During the year 1872, 72 engines and 1,718 new cars were added to the equipment of the road, which now stands as follows: 418 engines, 243 passenger cars, and 9,025 freight cars of all classes. The Directors leave for Chicago to-morrow, on a tour of inspection of the road.

At the annual meeting of the Company, held in Cleveland, May 7, no changes were made in the Directory of last year. The following officers were re-elected: President, Horace F. Clark; Vice-President, Augustus Schell; Treasurer, James H. Banker; Auditor, C. P. Leland. No action was taken in regard to the General Managership, left vacant by the resignation of J. H. Devereaux.

CHICAGO, MILLINGTON & WESTERN RAILROAD.

A dispatch to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, dated Princeton, Ill., May 7, says:

The surveying party on the Chicago, Millington & Western Railroad have reached Princeton, and will rest here for a few days to make up their estimates, after which they will proceed west towards the Mississippi. From Chicago to a point near Aurora, the line will be between the Northwestern and the Clinton Roads, crossing the latter at West Aurora, thence through Millington on the west bank of the river to Northville, Hardin, and LaSalle, crossing the Illinois Central at its depot, and thence passing through Peru on the bluffs to Princeton, striking the half-a-dozen coal shafts east of town. The heaviest grade will not exceed forty feet to the mile. The people all along the line are enthusiastic for the road.

The surveys on the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad have been finished to a point on the Prophetstown Road two miles this side of Walnut, in Bureau County. The surveyors speak encouragingly of the prospect. It is understood that the Burlington Road is largely interested in the Lafayette Road, in order to get the trade of the Bureau County coal mines.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '65	117	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118	118¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118	118¼
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅜
Gold and Gold Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
Gold Exchange	....	117⅛
Sterling Exchange	....	108½@109⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	92@95	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, May 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 5 and 6 of Lots 45, 47, in Lee & Smith's Lots 43, 45, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $4,500.

North av, s e cor Hurlbut st, Lot 30, dated May 3; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 42, in Block 2, in Cushman's resubdivision of n ½ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $3,200.

Lots 10 and 11, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Addition, dated May 7; consideration, $1,250.

Wilson st, near s w cor of Clinton st, n f, 25x110 ft, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $1,450.

Cornelia st, bet Noble st and Milwaukee av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $1,000.

West Division st, n e cor Crawford av, 16 38½-100 acres, dated Dec. 28, 1872; consideration, $30,000.

Superior st, bet North Market and Franklin sts, s f, 19 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $3,600.

Mohawk st and North av, w f, Lot 75, dated May 6; consideration, $600.

Calumet av, bet Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 25x191 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $6,500.

Hastings st, bet Throop st and Centre av, n f, 24 ft to alley, with building, dated May 1; consideration, $1,500.

West Clybourne place, bet Elk Grove and Gerard sts, s f, 26½x118 ft, with cottage, dated March 21; consideration, $2,300.

Lots 52 to 71, and 75 to 82, in Cronkhite's Lots 9 to 18, etc., in Block 3, Rockwell's addition; dated April 4; consideration, $12,600.

Dashiell st, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $1,200.

West Washington st, near s e cor of Desplaines st, n f, Sub-Lot 2 and w 5 ft of Sub-Lot 1, dated April 17; consideration, $14,000.

Wesson st, near n e cor of Elm st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $900.

Hubbard st, near Ada st, s f, 25x150 ft, dated May 5; consideration, $3,200.

Undivided ⅓ of Sub-Lot 5, of Campbell's Lots 9 and 12, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 5; consideration, $750.

Wicker court, n w of and near Fontenoy place, s w f, Lots 27 and 28, dated May 7; consideration, $1,750.

West Harrison st, w of and near Rockwell st, n f, Lots 10 to 14, dated April 11; consideration, $5,000.

Robey st, 240 ft n of Polk st, n f, 24x114½ ft, dated May 7; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 21, in Block 16, of n w ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 36, in Block 2 of Block 42, Sec. 9, 39, 14, dated May 5; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 55, of Joy & Frisbee's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated March 26; consideration, $2,500.

Calumet av, near n w cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, Lots 7 and 8, dated March 31; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 16 of Lots 1 to 29, in w ½ Block 26, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated May 5; consideration, $950.

Lot 17, in same, dated May 5; consideration, $950.

Lot 5, in Block 1, McPherson & Allerton's Addition, dated May 7; consideration, $400.

S ½ of Lot 14, in Block 20, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 6; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 2 of Block 8, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $2,300.

Undivided ⅔ of s e ¼ of Block 42, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 23 to 25 in Wege and Hyde's Lot 1, of n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sixty-first st, s e cor of Throop st, n f, 300x115 ft, with 160x115 ft in same block, dated April 11; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 11, of Egandale, dated April 15; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 13, in Hulburd's Block 3 of Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated May 6; consideration, $2,650.

E ½ of w ½ Block 11, in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision, in Sec 6 and 7, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 1 to 6, in Block 2, of Traver's n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $3,600.

Lots 3 and 4 of Crocker's w ½ s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 8, in Block 1, in Nicholes & McKindley's west part of Lot 9 Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $500.

W ½ of Lot 9, in Block 7, in Assessor's Lots 17 to 21, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 26; consideration, $1,450.

Lots 7 and 8, in Block 2, of Traver's n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 8, 38, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 67 and 68, in Block 4, of Johnston's e ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 8; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,369	4,727	7,132	4,166
Wheat, bu	18,150	4,200	82,960	38,938
Corn, bu	99,200	140,448	40,747	209,753
Oats, bu	31,950	39,750	16,647	13,160
Rye, bu	105	3,790	800	2,355
Barley, bu	1,050	2,100	7,411	3,473
Grass seed, lbs	36,370	62,495	45,957	22,679
Flax seed, lbs	.....	10,040	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	2,600	.....	3,180
Cured meats, lbs	80,270	173,460	922,100	592,163
Beef, brls	2	.....	10	65
Pork, brls	81	.....	241	20
Lard, lbs	8,430	11,090	.....	236,116
Tallow, lbs	24,125	14,430	14,920	.....
Butter, lbs	48,958	72,255	14,760	2,600
Dressed hogs, No.	2	.....	2	.....
Live hogs, No.	11,492	10,229	7,999	8,431
Cattle, No.	2,579	1,918	1,848	1,848
Sheep, No.	597	1,229	171	799
Hides, lbs	127,339	113,960	41,000	58,228
Highwines, brls	265	93	316	181
Wool, lbs	58,358	13,688	117,870	6,422
Potatoes, bu	6,528	9,275	5,988	.....
Lumber, m ft	9,161	5,931	1,628	1,286
Shingles, m	1,925	1,200	1,635	2,050
Lath, m	966	206	279	69
Salt, brls	11,657	70	2,044	1,279

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,017 bu wheat; 1,043 bu corn; 5,273 bu oats; 200 bu rye; 3,917 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 42 cars wheat; 125 cars corn; 33,400 bu rejected do by canal; 12 cars oats; 8,000 bu rejected do by canal; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (182 cars), 114,000 bu.

W. A. Croffut, Esq., editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, states that there are not far from 15,000,000 bu of wheat yet to come forward from Minnesota. We stated it at 12,000,000 a few days ago, which statement was contradicted by a correspondent signing himself "Produce." Mr. Croffut ought to know.

There is a general expectation that ocean freights will rule very high in June, but reason to believe that lake freights will be reasonable, after all, though the outlook seemed otherwise at the opening of the season.

At Elgin, on Tuesday last, the sales of butter and cheese were quite heavy, including 25,000 lbs of cream cheese to Wanzer Brothers and Davis Brothers, of Chicago, and 25,000 lbs skim cheese to R. R. Stone. The transactions in butter were large, prices running from 36c to 38c.

There was some more scuffling on 'Change to-day between a couple of clerks. It is now proposed to put up a gymnasium for the especial use of such as cannot refrain from the attempt to act the circus-clown. They ought to be kept off 'Change.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, especially so by contrast with yesterday, and with no considerable changes in price in those markets which most depend upon our execrable weather. The shipping movement was again slow. The fact is, that operators seem at a loss what to do, pending the time when Old Probabilities will make up his mind in regard to the weather of the summer and autumn.

In the dry-goods market a fair amount of trading was done, and the prices current earlier in the week were pretty generally adhered to. At the late reduction in brown and bleached cottons there is an increased movement, and, at present prices, holders are unequivocally firm. Prints are selling irregularly. The grocery trade was dull except for the leading staples, in which fair activity was witnessed. Prices were unchanged. Coffees and sugars are very firm, while rice, soaps, candles, molasses, and other articles in the list, were only fairly so. The canned-goods market was without new features, the demand continuing moderate, with prices generally easy. Corn and 2-lb tomatoes are exceptions, the supply of these being scant, and prices exceedingly firm. Cheese was inactive and nominal. But a small amount of trading was done in the coal market, and former rates were without change. Fish were fairly active, at firm prices. Dried fruits and nuts remain quiet and easy. A slight reduction in blackberries and Brazil nuts is noted, with which exceptions there was no material variation from former quotations. The hay market was dull and lower for timothy, but fairly active and steady for prairie. The receipts were liberal, and exceeded the demand. Hides remain dull and unsettled. Green cured were freely offered at 10@11½c. In the oil market business was moderately active, and most descriptions were firm, the only notable exception being lard. Linseed advanced 3c, or to $1.00@1.05. Pig-iron, tobacco, and wood were quoted steady.

The demand for lumber continues to improve, the movement being chiefly in the common grades. At the yards prices for joists, scantling, fencing, and lath are lower; shingles on track are also easier. A fair business was transacted in lumber afloat, and the market ruled firm. Metals and tinners' stock, iron, and nails were in moderate demand. The market for common bar iron and nails is rather weak, but without quotable change. There was no further change in metals. Building materials remain quiet and unchanged. Wool was in moderate request on Western account. The better grades of broomcorn are fairly active and firm. Seeds were in moderate request at about yesterday's prices. Choice peachblow potatoes were in fair request, while common and mixed lots were dull. Oranges and lemons were higher; other fruits are without quotable change. Poultry was in fair supply and moderate local demand, chickens being a trifle easier. Eggs were active and firm at 11½@12c.

Highwines were strong, and advanced another ½c per gallon, though not reported materially higher in New York. Sales were made of 50 brls at 88½c, and later of 150 brls at 89c. Still another sale was made of 50 brls at 90c; but that was an outside transaction. The market closed with 89c bid. It is reported that all the highwines in Peoria are held at 90c, and that stocks are generally light throughout the West, while the production is now being diminished. This brings speculative orders here, and caused the strength in prices noted for two or three days past.

Lake freights were dull and 1c lower, at 7½c for corn and 8c for wheat, by sail, to Buffalo, and 13 and 14c for corn and wheat, by sail, to Kingston. A total of 4 charters was reported, which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat and 70,000 bu corn. There are not many vessels offering, but the feeling is decidedly weak, as shippers hold off persistently. It is probable that vessels could have been obtained to-day to load with corn next week to Buffalo at 7c. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted at 45c per 100 lbs to New York, and 50c to Boston.

Provisions were dull. Mess pork was the only thing dealt in, and declined 10@15c per brl, with no demand at the close. Lard and meats were nominally unchanged. There is no shipping demand of consequence for product, and the speculative demand seems to have been satisfied, as the shorts have filled in, and many operators think that present prices are scarcely safe for investment, especially on pork. The arrangements for summer packing indicate that it will be carried on extensively enough to supply the consumptive demand at this and at other points. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $17.10@17.15; do seller June, $17.30@17.35; do seller July, $17.55@17.60; lard, cash or seller May, $8.85@8.90; do seller June, $9.12½@9.15; do seller July, $9.35@9.40; summer lard, $8.50; do without packages, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅞@9c for short ribs; and 9@9⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@7c. English meats, 9⅛@9¼c for short ribs; 9¾@9⅞c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅝c for shoulders, 10⅛c for clear ribs, 10⅜c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 1,250 brls mess pork seller June at $17.35; 1,000 brls do at $17.30; 1,500 brls do, last evening, in addition to those previously reported, at $17.25 seller June.

Flour was more active, being about the only market that compared favorably in this respect with the record of yesterday. There were a fair number of mail orders on hand, and the shippers took hold more liberally, other inquiries being limited to the spring grades. The market was a shade firmer at quoted rates, though a considerable proportion of the transactions were again reported on private terms. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $9.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Athlete) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.65; 200 brls do at $6.60; 25 brls do at $6.50; 400 brls do at $5.50; 1,500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do, seconds, at $5.00; 63 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do (Royal Gem), at $4.25; 100 brls do (Star and Crescent) at $3.87½; 100 brls do at $3.75; 50 brls rye flour at $4.40. Total, 3,263 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$10.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat was less inactive and steadier, at the medium prices of yesterday, with little disposition to trade on either side. The shipping movement noted yesterday seemed to have quieted down, and with worse weather here, and greater firmness in New York, our market was strong without being active. The bear element did not deem it safe to sell farther, and the longs did not want to sell under the circumstances; hence, there were few offerings to meet a light demand. The receipts continue small, and many operators think we shall not receive largely from the country till the next crop is assured. Holders were also less anxious in view of a further decline in freights, which makes a diminution of fully 1c per bu in the difference between prices here and in New York. Seller June was the principal deal, the option opened at $1.28, advanced ⅛c, declined to $1.27⅝c, rose to $1.28¼, and closed at $1.28. Seller the month sold at $1.26½@1.27, closing at $1.26¾. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 spring closed at about $1.27. Seller last half of this month sold at $1.27@1.27⅜. Spring was active, generally held at $1.35. No. 3 spring was in good demand, and firmer, closing at $1.17⅜. Rejected do was quiet and firm. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring (Minnesota) at $1.29; 20,000 bu do (in special bin) at $1.28¼; 8,000 bu do (hard) at $1.27½; 86,400 bu do at $1.27; 10,000 bu do at $1.26⅞; 21,600 bu do at $1.26¾; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18; 1,200 bu do at $1.17¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.17½; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 1,600 bu do at $1.38; 400 bu do at $1.37. Total, 160,200 bu.

Corn was less active, and rather firm, at the same average of prices as yesterday. The feeling in the speculative grade was weak early, but was strengthened by a subsequently ascertained decline in lake freights, which permitted a further advance of ¼c per bu in rejected. There were said to be a fair number of buying orders for next month on the market; but mostly at figures below the quotations of the day. Hence, comparatively little was done in options, though there was a fair shipping demand, and some inquiry for fresh receipts to carry against options. Seller June opened at 40½c, advanced to 40⅝c, and receded to 40½c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 38¼@38⅜c, closing at 38½c, and strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 39c. Seller July sold at 42⅝@42⅜c, and seller August at 43¼@44c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 at 38½c; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 14,000 bu do at 39c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 45,000 bu do at 38½c; 25,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 10,000 bu do at 38¼c; 2,800 bu rejected at 36½c; 7,200 bu do at 36c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 5,600 bu do at 40½c afloat; 11,200 bu do at 39c afloat, both river; 11,200 bu do at 38c afloat, 5,600 bu do at 37½c afloat; 400 bu by sample at 38c; 1,200 bu do at 37½c. Total, 155,000 bu.

Oats were ⅛@¼c lower, and very steady at the decline, with about the same amount of business doing as yesterday, in cash, and perhaps a little more for future. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31@31⅛c, seller June at 33@33⅛c, and seller July at 34½c, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu at 31⅛c; 10,000 bu at 31⅛c; 50,000 bu at 31c; 1,200 bu rejected at 30½c; 1,200 bu do at 30c; 600 bu by sample at 37c. Total, 66,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and again ½c higher, owing to continued light receipts. Some shipping orders, here for several days past, have been held back in hopes of a decline, but were filled to-day, as there is no apparent prospect of an increase in the supply. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (fresh receipts) at 70c; 11,000 bu do (regular) at 69½c; 5,000 bu do on private terms. Total, 16,400 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and advanced about 1c per bu on regular of all grades, while there was little or no change in the quotations for receipts in other houses than the Rock Island, which means "regular" in barley. The recent experience of shippers from that house shows that there is some good grain there, and the present out Inspector seems disposed to grade grain according to its quality when it leaves the elevator, which is what an honest shipper wants. No. 2, regular, sold at 75@76c, closing at 76c, with 83c the ruling quotation for other houses. No. 3 was quoted at 65@70c; and rejected at 45@50c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 83c; 10,000 bu do at 76c; 5,000 bu do at 75½c; 8,200 bu do at 75c; 800 bu rejected at 50c; 400 bu by sample at $1.01; 400 bu do at 98c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 26,400 bu.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873, for six months, for three years:

Wheat from	1870-71. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1871-72. Cwts., 112 lbs.	1872-73. Cwts., 112 lbs.
Russia	9,977,011	12,087,680	9,688,633
Denmark	71,604	118,696	453,867
Germany	600,624	1,581,646	2,256,702
France	261,132	77,188	3,397,826
Austria	54,518	13,864	27,678
Turkey	414,343	362,290	259,958
Egypt	5,931	1,249,361	1,212,761
U. S. America	5,417,635	5,852,394	5,920,933
Chili	264,815	472,778	759,685
B. N. America	1,576,116	2,746,339	1,390,384
Other countries	160,965	336,147	1,761,561
Total wheat, cwts	18,807,694	24,655,951	28,787,736
Barley	3,714,616	7,743,645	10,206,696
Oats	4,452,267	6,545,186	5,606,945
Peas	433,784	472,909	806,151
Beans	1,043,215	2,122,069	1,628,971
Maize	8,861,317	11,216,238	12,710,682
Total spring grain	18,505,196	28,100,047	30,959,445
Flour from			
Germany	348,244	594,127	703,341
France	39,437	56,305	2,012,943
U. S. America	1,470,941	547,571	688,990
B. N. America	280,831	208,554	182,177
Other countries	546,063	457,850	751,184
Total flour, cwts	2,685,516	1,863,687	4,338,635
Grand total, cwts	39,996,409	54,639,685	64,085,816

THE LUMBER OUTLOOK IN MICHIGAN.

The Saginaw (Mich.) *Courier* says: In the booms of the mills of the Saginaw River at the close of last season there was 48,380,845 feet of logs. In the Tittabawassee boom there was left over what was estimated to be 75,000,000 feet. In the Rifle boom there was 15,000,000, and on the Sable 20,000,000, making in all 158,380,845 feet of available logs.

There were also hung up in the several streams that were not available, and are not likely to be available this year, logs estimated as follows:

	Feet.
Tittabawassee	120,000,000
Cass	70,000,000
Au Gres	52,000,000
Bad	60,000,000
Kakawlin	15,000,000
Total hung up	317,000,000

From the most reliable accounts most of these logs, or an amount more than equal to the above, are likely to lay over for another year. The log cut last winter was much smaller on all the streams than the previous winter. While it was first expected that there would be ample water to bring out all the logs on the Tittabawassee and tributaries in particular, the freshet, which was sufficient if it had lasted, was of so short duration that the water went down before the logs could be handled, and left them in a worse shape than the previous year. On one or two streams not a log came up. The Chippewa salt is cited as an instance. All the logs are hung up in this stream, the first time in five years. Logs on Bad River are in bad shape, and, while they had a regular flood in the Cass, a large proportion of the logs will come out of this stream, much difficulty will be had with the rear, as the freshet has left logs scattered around the country, outside the river banks, for miles and miles. At present no safe calculations can be made as to the log crop. The Tittabawassee boom will have all it can do, but, worked to its full capacity, we doubt whether it will run out more logs than last season. The Cass River will fall under last year, and the Bad River will do but little if any better.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The month of April was in every sense a dry month. It was not until the 20th that we were visited with any showers; then, again, on the 27th, with a slight rainfall. In all, less than one-half an inch of water fell in April, on an average, throughout the State. This little revived the drooping grain, but was not sufficient to secure a crop on late planted fields; neither has it furnished us all the moisture required to secure to us a full average crop yield. We want more rain, and that speedily, to save many large wheat fields from entire destruction. Usually the month of May gives us a few passing showers, and we are yet hopeful that we may thus be blessed. Accounts from the interior are very conflicting. In some localities around our own bay, where last year crops were light and blasted, prospects are now very brilliant for full average crops. Others again are quite the reverse, yet we do not believe that the cereal crops as a whole are anything like as unpropitious as some people would like to make us believe. It may be that the crops on the west side of the San Joaquin are suffering severely, yet even there there will be enough for seed and food, leaving us the great eastern valley of the river, etc., to feed the multitude and for export. It is idle to make estimates thus early in the season, but, barring the lack of rain the last month or six weeks, the weather has been cool and remarkably propitious for the growing crops, and this must tell at the time of harvest. Take the press of the State as an entirety, and among our many exchanges we do not see any very general complaint concerning the growing wheat, while some of the papers, that are usually filled at this season of the year with groanings, have now no fears to express. We will, therefore, bide our time, still hopeful of a crop equal to that of 1872, and that we are quite sure to have it favored with rains within the next ten days. The State has this season been wonderfully exempt from the cold drying winds which generally parch and dry up every green crop, and we hope things will yet result better than the fears of many.

During the past week there has been an increased desire manifest to purchase wheat, accelerated somewhat by the advancing tendency of the Liverpool market, now 4d higher than a fortnight since.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following correspondence explains itself, and will be found of great interest to the grain trade:

SPRINGFIELD, May 2, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I see by the Chicago papers a statement that the Grain Inspectors of that city have been, and are now, discriminating against grain shipped by the canal and river to Chicago, which statement, if not contradicted or explained, will greatly injure the State, and destroy the usefulness of the canal as a competing line of communication. I cannot think that any such action is designed or intended by you, or by Mr. Harper, the Grain Inspector of Chicago, and that if corn or other grain shipped by the canal was passed at a low grade, or as rejected, there must have been some good reasons for it. Having a great interest in the canal and river improvement, and also believing, as I do, that, if not discriminated against, it will be one of the most effective measures in preventing unjust discrimination and extortion by the railroad companies, I look with alarm upon any action that will tend in the least to destroy its usefulness as a competing line of communication, and I should be glad to receive such explanation from you as will place the matter right before the people. Very respectfully yours,

JULIUS S. STARR.

To the Hon. H. D. Cook, D. A. Brown, and John Pierson, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Springfield, Ill.

May 5, 1873.

Hon. Julius A. Starr:

SIR: Your letter, under date 2d inst., to the Honorable Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, concerning the inspection of canal grain, has been referred to me for consideration. The Grain Inspection Department of Chicago has not been, nor is it now, discriminating against canal grain. My earnest endeavor is to correctly understand the inspection laws, and to so administer them as will render as equal and exact justice to the shipper, the carrier, and to the best interests of the trade of this city, and to the producing nations at large, as possible.

The Inspection law says *No. 2 corn shall be dry*, and that *all damp corn shall be graded rejected*. Now I assert, without any fear of successful contradiction, that every boat-load of canal corn that has been graded rejected was so graded in consequence of being *damp*, *dirty*, or mixed by putting such as would be graded rejected with such as would be graded No. 2, in order to raise the grade of the mixture. Now it must be remembered that the law requires that all grain shall be inspected in accordance with the lowest quality found in any lot of grain, and here is where a wrong impression may be obtained, in the following manner: A boat-load of corn amounts to from 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, which is equal to about 15 car-loads. According to the law, if there should not be more than one car-load of grain equal to rejected in the boat, and the balance should be equal to No. 2, I am compelled to grade it all rejected. But if the same lot of grain were to arrive in 15 different cars it might be that one or two or three cars would contain all the rejected quality, which would leave the balance of the cars equal to No. 2.

The producers and shippers should remember that the years 1871 and 1872 were very dry seasons, and in consequence there was very little damp corn, while the past winter there was an unusual quantity of snow, and the present spring there has been a great deal of rain. Now I am free to admit that if all the canal corn that has arrived this spring had been dry, it would, with perhaps slight exceptions, have been graded No. 2.

In every instance where consignees or owners of canal corn have been dissatisfied with the first regular inspection, I have in every such instance reinspected it with the greatest care.

I am complying strictly with the law governing Inspectors, and have no discretionary power, but after the 1st of July, when the new law goes into effect, the Board of Commissioners will have power to alter or amend the grading system by giving twenty days notice. Very respectfully,

W. H. HARPER, Chief Inspector.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.27@1.27¼ cash, and $1.28⅛@1.28⅜ seller June, closing at $1.28¼. Corn was in fair demand and steady at 38⅛@38⅜c cash and 40⅛@40⅝c seller June, the latter option closing at the inside. Provisions were quiet; a sale of 50,000 lbs shoulders seller last half of June was reported at 7c. Two charters were taken for wheat to Kingston at 14c; capacity, 40,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and 1c higher, in sympathy with highwines. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.78@1.83.

BROOM CORN—The movement in the better grades continues liberal and the market is firm for all choice qualities. Common is dull. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Despite the efforts of sellers to prevent it, there is a steady augmentation of stocks, and for all grades except choice packed the course of prices continues steadily downward. Outside buyers are still operating very sparingly, though at the relatively low prices now current there is more inquiry. The wants of local consumers are sufficient to absorb the supply of strictly choice dairy, and prices are sustained at 30@33c. Common to choice roll, 19@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@33c; medium to good, 24@26c; inferior to common, 9@23c.

BAGGING—A light business was doing in this market at about former rates. Large orders are being filled at a slight concession from the quotations, but in a small way full rates are demanded. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@28c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Continue to meet with a tolerably fair inquiry at the annexed quotations: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.65; do mediums, $2.40@2.50; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CHEESE—The receipts of new cheese continues to increase as the season advances, but the quality is still poor, and sales are slow at low prices. Only a limited demand exists, either on local or interior account, and scarcely enough is doing in the way of sales to establish market values. We repeat our quotations, as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Remains dull at the following quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The inquiry for this class of goods was fair, and prices were generally well sustained. Two-pound tomatoes and corn are scarce, but otherwise stocks are ample. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Corn, Elgin	2.90@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.90@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs full weight	2.20@ 2.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 7.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75@ 7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	3.80@ 4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and without material alteration. Following are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were active and firm at 11½@12c, with a few sales in a small way at 12½c. Sales include 45 cases at 12½c; 4,000 doz at 12c; 400 doz at 11½c.

FEATHERS—The scarcity of prime feathers continues, and prices are ruling strong. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice live geese at 73@76c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 4 sacks prime live geese at 76c.

FISH—Prices were again firm all around, and unchanged. A good business is doing at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue quiet, and are generally easy. Blackberries are "off" a little, and a decline of ½c in Brazil nuts is also noted. We quote as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—Trading was fairly active, so far as the leading staples were concerned, but was dull for side goods. Prices were not subjected to any decided change, though an advance in coffees seems immenent. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10½@10¾c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans, sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9¾c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons have advanced 50c per box, owing to an advance at the East. These fruits are arriving in very poor condition this season, and have to be repacked. Apples are unchanged. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Palermo oranges, $5.00@6.00; Messina do, $6.50@7.50. Pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—Were quiet, and nominally unchanged. We repeat: Prime to choice Western, 35@40c; common to fair, 25@30c.

HAY—Timothy hay is in large supply, and as there is very little demand for it the market is weak and lower. Prairie continues in good request, and former rates are fully sustained. Aside from meeting local wants there is little or no inquiry. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again weak. Eastern buyers are still out of the market, while local tanners are restricting their purchases to the minimum, and stocks continue to accumulate. We quote the market dull and weak as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11@11½c; do heavy, 10@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 11½c; deacon skins, 40@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a fair trade. English, German, and Norway iron is very firm; common is easy. We quote:

Iron	4 4-10	@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet and firm as previously quoted:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoino	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues quiet. There was no further change in prices. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair request. The market is weak at $5.37½ rates, though without quotable change, but weak, owing to local competition, and it is understood that a few sales have been made at 12½c below the market rates, which are as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $5.37½ rates; 8d do, $5.62½; 6d do, $5.87½; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $6.87½; 3d do, fine, $8.37½; 2d do, $8.62½; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is fair at the prices given below: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@23c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Linseed, under light stocks and a continued good demand, has advanced 3c, the present quotations being $1.00 for raw, and $1.05 for boiled. Carbon was steady and firm, as were also whale, sperm, and turpentine. Lard oil is weaker. We revise our list as follows: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—There was more doing in this class of goods, and prices as a rule were rather more firmly held. No quotable changes were noted, however:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

PIG-IRON—A steady fair business is doing, and prices, under light stocks, remain firm. We quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was in moderate request on local account. Turkeys are quotable at 15@16c; chickens at $3.00@4.00; ducks, $2.50@3.00. Sales include 3 coops turkeys at 16c; 2 coops do at 15c; 26 coops choice chickens at $3.75@4.00; 11 coops do at $3.50; 5 coops at $3.25; 1 coop at $3.00.

POTATOES—The demand for choice peachblows was fair at 44@47c on track; 48@50c delived; mixed lots are slow of sale. A small lot of new potatoes from Mobile sold to-day at $10.00 per brl. Sales include 5 cars choice peachblows at 50c; 2 cars do at 48c; 1 car at 47c, all delivered.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate demand at previous prices. A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the list rates.

SALT—Fine salt was in fair request. Annexed are the prices current: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—Were in light request. Clover and timothy were rather weak, but without quotable change. Hungarian and millet remain firm. We quote: Timothy at $3.50@4.10; clover, $4.50@5.00; millet at $1.15 for choice; Hungarian at $1.40@1.50; flax, $1.90@2.00. Sales include 25 bags timothy at $4.10; 24 bags at $4.00; 36 bags at $3.85; 15 bags fair at $3.80; 35 bags at $3.75; 20 bags poor at $3.60; 25 bags clover on private terms; 25 bags choice Hungarian at $1.50; 105 bags at $1.45; 25 bags good at $1.40; 72 bags at $1.38; 5 bags millet at $1.20; 30 bags at $1.15.

TEAS—Were quiet and easy. The following quotations are freely shaded on anything like fair orders: Young Hyson, common to fair, 48@58c; do good, 62@72c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady and unchanged. We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues active and steady at the following quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,914	7,917	112
Tuesday	2,456	8,496	700
Wednesday	2,579	11,492	597
Thursday	2,500	10,200	300
Total	11,449	38,105	1,709
Same time last week	20,011	57,563	3,396
Week before last	13,348	43,162	4,735

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,646	11,678	....
Tuesday	2,354	6,900	....
Wednesday	1,848	7,999	171
Total	5,868	26,577	171

CATTLE—There was a lack of animation in the cattle trade to-day, neither local nor outside buyers taking hold with any show of interest, and the prevalent feeling was by no means buoyant. The receipts continue moderate, the total arrivals since Saturday being only 11,449, against 20,011 for the same time last week, and 13,348 week before last, but the supply has more than equaled the demand, and prices remain without perceptible improvement, save, perhaps, for light, smooth, fat, pony-built steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, which are in request at about an ¼c advance over last week's prices. The quality of the stock offered for sale was much the same as that received on the preceding days of the week, and the average of prices did not differ materially. The extreme range was $3.00@6.00, with most of the transfers at $4.75@5.37½. Not far from 3,000 cattle still remain in the yards unsold, and the remaining days of the week are not expected to bring any very pronounced change for the better in the condition of the market.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.10@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,366	$5.37½
18	fat pony steers	1,027	5.00
15	fat pony steers	1,084	5.20
31	good steers	1,229	5.35
16	good steers	1,199	5.37½
67	good steers	1,289	5.50
32	good steers	1,262	5.25
48	good steers	1,233	5.25
18	good steers	1,065	5.12½
18	rough steers	1,313	4.62½
10	calves	180	4.12½
48	good steers	1,271	5.25
64	good steers	1,279	5.25
30	stock steers	1,066	4.87½
16	good steers	1,368	5.37½
34	good steers	1,151	5.20
64	choice steers	1,276	5.75
10	fat pony steers	1,045	5.25
14	good steers	1,095	5.25
18	stockers	1,063	4.90
32	good steers	1,181	5.25
16	good steers	1,202	5.50
15	choice steers	1,333	5.62½
14	fat steers	963	5.00
20	stock steers	888	4.37½
62	extra steers	1,330	6.00
20	cows	1,005	4.00

HOGS—The hog market was fairly active for the different grades of stock, at about yesterday's prices. A few especially desirable lots were disposed of at higher prices than were paid yesterday, Mitchell, Brown & Thompson working off three carloads at $5.40, but the average of the day's sales does not show any advance. The ruling rates were $4.90@5.10 for poor to common; at $5.15@5.20 for medium, and at $5.25@5.35 for good to choice. The bulk of the day's business was transacted at $5.10@5.25. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	110	$5.00	162	260	$5.40	53	230	$5.20
107	209	5.20	67	222	5.20	27	219	5.35
43	328	5.00	98	241	5.20	67	190	5.25
124	189	5.20	56	231	5.15	33	174	5.15
65	184	5.35	58	208	5.20	176	233	5.15
110	190	5.35	55	187	5.25	169	190	5.15
91	193	5.35	132	204	5.25	48	205	5.15
67	182	5.35	57	194	5.20	67	183	5.10
61	212	5.20	59	226	5.20	54	189	5.10
43	208	5.20	208	335	5.15	57	218	5.05
48	132	4.25	61	182	5.25	56	226	5.15
47	201	5.20	64	200	5.10	44	210	5.12½
105	196	5.25	27	213	5.25	103	217	5.20
61	182	5.20	52	274	5.25	64	179	5.15
59	184	5.15	44	210	5.12½	56	205	5.20
59	218	5.20	53	263	5.25	59	167	5.15
110	247	5.40	55	242	5.35	53	271	2.25
76	232	5.40	75	212	5.25	60	248	5.15
56	237	5.20	64	190	5.25	53	212	5.15
75	187	5.25	104	223	5.20	59	238	5.20
28	282	5.00						

SHEEP—In the absence of a sufficient number of sales to establish reliable quotations, the market for this class of stock must be considered entirely nominal. The offerings were disposed of at $6.00@6.50 for choice unshorn. Shorn sheep may be quoted at $3.50@4.00 for poor to common, at $4.25@4.50 for medium to good, and at $4.75@5.00 for choice. Lambs are inquired for at $2.50@4.50, according to quality.

LUMBER.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 8.

The arrivals were large this morning, and there was a fair inquiry from country dealers, though prices were lower on some descriptions. Joists and scantling sold at $10.00@10.50, boards and strips at $11.00@16.00. Shingles also declined. "A" are now quoted at $3.00.

Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $20.00@22.00; fair to good boards and strips at $12.00@14.00; joists and scantling $10.25@10.50; common boards and strips at $10.50@11.50; lath at $2.50@2.75; shingles at $3.00@3.12½; do No. 1 at $1.25.

Following are the sales: Schr B. F. Wade, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.50; schr Newhall, from Muskegon, 130 m mixed at $12.00 for inch, $10.50 for 2-inch; schr Maine, from Ludington, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.00; schr L. Bates, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.25; schr G. L. Seaver, from Manistee, 110 m joist and scantling at $10.25, 200 m lath at $2.50; schr Johnson, from Manistee, 190 m joist and scantling at $10.00; schr J. Lind, from Grand River, 90 m good strips and boards at $15.25, 5 m pickets at $12.00; schr Tracy, from Manistee, 150 m common inch at $11.00; schr Ellen, from Clay Banks, 850 m "A" shingles at $3.00; schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 98 m strips and boards at $13.75, 88 m lath at $2.50; schr North Star, from Pentwater, 110 m common boards and strips at $11.75, 280 m shingles at $3.25; schr Catchpole, from Manistee, 80 m inch lumber at $11.25, 70 m 2-inch at $10.00; schr Arab, from Ludington, 130 m mostly joist and scantling, $10.50 for 2-inch, and $11.00 for inch; schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 165 m common boards and strips at $11.00; schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 122 m mixed at $11.50 for inch, and $10.25 for 2-inch; schr Julia Smith, from Muskegon, 70 m common mixed at $10.00 for 2-inch, and $11.00 for inch; schr D. Hayes, from Manistee, 140 m joist and scantling at $10.25.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Oconto freights are quite firm. Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00@4.25; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for the common grades of building lumber is active. We note a decline in joists, scantling, and fencing, now quoted at $13.00@14.00, the inside price being for green lumber. Lath and shingles, on track, are also lower. Hardwood is in fair request, and steady. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	29.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
C stock boards	18.00@22.00
Common boards	14.50@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00@14.00
Fencing	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Lath, on track	2.75@ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Abyssinia	May 10	Algeria	May 14
Batavia	May 17	Russia	May 21
Calabria	May 24	Java	May 28

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons... Wednesday, May 21
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons... Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons... Wednesday, June 18

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.

Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease; to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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183 South Clark-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and the whole train of gloomy attendants, Loss of Memory, Energy, &c. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., CORNER Stewart.
25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
125x156, corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within one block of Kenwood station.
49x160, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50x160, on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
20 lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
25x110, with 2-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
50x124 on Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 83 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 148 LASALLE-ST., Major Block, first floor:
3 5-acre blocks fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.
5 acres fronting boulevard, 1, 38, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 13.
70 acres, 5, 37, 13.
4 10-acre blocks, 18, 38, 14.
80 acres, 20, 38, 14.
120 acres, 12, 37, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 14.
80 acres, 29, 37, 14.
5 houses, marble front, on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.
2-story and brick basement house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $6,500.
2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., easy terms. $7,000.
Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.
A desirable business lot northwest corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. PIERSON, 124 DEARBORN-st., Room 5:
50x125 feet on Forty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; will sell half if desired.
20 acres on Forty-seventh-st., west of Western-av.; will sell 10 acres if preferred.
45x190 feet on Monroe-st., just west of LaSalle, at a bargain.
80x80 feet on LaSalle-st., next north of the Marine Bank; good office location.
50x104 on Third-av., just south of Van Buren-st.
Also, an elegant marble-front residence; east front; very desirable; east of State and south of Fourteenth-st. Price very low, if taken this week.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 852 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—894 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front house, with lot; price, $35,000; terms easy; for sale for a few days only. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOT 36X105, ON Polk-st., 250 feet east of Ashland-av.; one-half cash. Price, $75 per foot. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—TWO OCTAGON stone fronts, two stories and basement, with all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—5 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to R. FOWLER, 162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 1,000 FEET on State and Wabash-av., near Englewood, only $12 per foot. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HONORE-ST.—ELEGANT NEW BRICK residence and barn, lot 29x125, all modern improvements, cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE HANDY COTtage, lot, and new barn, No. 306 Thirty-third-st.; contains 7 good rooms, closets, and water; must be sold this week. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER FORTY-THIRD-st. and Vincennes-av.; $12,000 per acre. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD, FULL 2-STORY COTtages, 7 rooms, gas, hard and soft water, mantels, etc. Very near horse and steam cars, South Side near Oakland (Fortieth-st.) $3,500, $500 a year. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THE BEST BARGAIN IN the market. A Drexel-av. Boulevard lot at an immense sacrifice; very near horse and steam cars; must be sold. Parties having cash inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—454 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front house; lot 22, with barn; price, $17,500. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$40 A FOOT UNDER MARKET PRICE, 40x180, to 20-foot alley, Ellis-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., very near horse and steam cars. Also, houses and lots at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, from $3,000 to $50,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington, Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST. AND WARren-av., corner of California-av., 18 splendid residence lots, cheap. L. INGLEDEW, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRAFICE—A FINE 40-FOOT lot on Michigan-av., near city limits; offer wanted. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, $250 cash, balance on easy terms; price $1,600. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st. Price, $3,500; on leased ground, 4 years' lease. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 89 Clark-st., opposite Court-House:
Five or ten acres on Chicago-av. between Humboldt and Central Parks, a fine piece for subdivision, cheap, and on time.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES SOUTH OF AND NEAR Brighton; can be had at a bargain if taken now. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET CORNER EVANS-AV. AND Forty-third-st.; a splendid building site. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—ON ORchard-st., near Sophia (South Division), new two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x125; only $3,750. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—46½ FEET NORTHWEST CORNER INdiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st.; very cheap. NELSON THOMASSON, Room 5, Ecnore Block.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN, for subdivision. Also, choice residence property. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 119 LaSalle-st., Chicago, and at Evanston.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON INdiana-av., near Twentieth-st., with brick barn and all modern improvements. MATSON HILL, Real Estate Office, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON front and rear marble house, with lot 178 feet deep, Prairie-av.; only $800 down; 5 years' time. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3X180 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., north of Eighteenth-st., at a very great bargain. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE front house near Ellis Park; all modern improvements. A bargain for a few days. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BASEMENT COTTAGE, 13 rooms, and lot 1x110, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first; $3,750. Also brick cottage on Arnold-st., near Thirty-ninth, 7 rooms, and lot; $2,100. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Paulina, 2-story and basement stone front house, 11 rooms, brick barn, everything complete. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV.—50 FEET FRONT ON Forest-av. near Thirty-second-st.; will sell without any money down to parties who will build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS ON WARREN-av., near Staunton-av., 24x124 each, cheap for cash. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR FORTY-FIRST-st., 2-story frame house and barn, lot 50x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING 12 rooms, with lot 1x180, east front, on Prairie-av. in first-class neighborhood; house is furnished complete; will sell with or without furniture; good barn, etc. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE TO BE REMOVed; situated on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st; must be sold this week. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE OF FIRE LIMITS, corner Dayton and Schick-sts., near Lincoln Park and three lines of street cars, four lots, 25x125 to an alley. Inquire of J. S. HAMILTON, 99 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 12 ROOMS, NO. 1012 WEST Adams-st., with 125 ft ground, shade trees, etc.; at a decided bargain for few days. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT HOUSE AND LEASE, suitable for two families; will pay 20 per cent on the investment and a good home besides; near Union Park, on Washington-av. Terms easy. Call on GEO. M. SLOAN, Room 27, Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE EAST OF Union Park, lot 50x200, $10,000; easy terms.
10 acres at South Englewood depot, 30 per cent less than other property; $1,100 per acre.
Cottage house at Irving Park, $2,000; just what the house cost; monthly payment; bargain.
AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., lot 24x190; $21,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOT AND BARN, 42 WINchester-av. Apply on premises.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, COOK STOVE AND OTHER furniture and carpets, together or separately. S. DELAMATER, 1140 Wabash-av., 85 Washington-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HOUSEhold goods, carpets, and general merchandise in large or small quantities. Address Eighteenth-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
160 acres s w ¼ Sec 13, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
120 acres n w ¼ Sec 24, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
100 acres in Sec 23, 37, 13.
200 acres in Sec 23, 37, 13.
20 acres in Sec 27, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
40 acres in Sec 25, 37, 13, ridge and grove.
Blocks 4 and 2, in Krueger's subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec 30, 37, 14.
The above tracts are well located, are in the vicinity of railroads and improvements. They are very desirable, and will be sold at prices and terms that will certainly command the attention of buyers.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—80 ACRES IN E. ½ of n. e. ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 13.
20 acres in s. ½ of s. e. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
10 acres in s. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 38, 13, canal front.
80 acres in e. ½ of s. w. ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 13, large canal front.
Also desirable building lots near the Brighton Silver Smelting Works, Cotton Mill, and United States Brickyard, ranging in price from $200 to $600, on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH DONNERSBERGER, Agent for Adam Smith & Son, Southwest corner State and Washington-sts., or at northeast corner Archer and Western-avs.

FOR SALE—GOOD, FULL-SIZED LOTS ON HALsted, Murray, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth, only 1 block north of the Pavilion parkway, which is to be finished from the park to Halsted-st. this season. These lots must improve greatly in value as soon as this chain of beautiful drives are completed. The lots are for sale at very low prices and on easy terms, monthly payments or otherwise. Full warranty deed and printed abstract of title furnished with each lot. F. H. PUTNAM, Transit House, owner, or POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 16 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—WE ARE PREpared to furnish money and build 30, 40 or 50 houses to order upon our lands, in the most improved part of this growing suburb. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUY WHILE YOU CAN—10 ACRES on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, near Halsted. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—20 ACRES AT ENglewood. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE GROVE property in 50 or 100 foot lots on Michigan, Wabash and Indiana-avs. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—PARTIES SEEKing investment will do well to look at an especially good bargain I can offer. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms; good brick cellar; furnace; hard and soft water; lot 148x152 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees; a comfortable home, and it will be sold at a bargain; only $1,000 cash required. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 BLOCKS OF 2½ ACRES EACH; sell blocks singly if desired. This property is west of Morgan Park, Washington Heights, and on Morgan-av., near Johnson-av., and will probably double in value in six months. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH LAWN, FINE HIGH lots, half acres or blocks; distance 45 minutes by Illinois C. R. R.; commutation rates. Several hundred acres of trees are being set; 20 houses will soon be erected. A limited number of lots will be given to parties who will build. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 3, No. 152 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., NEAR Hawthorn; 2 acres on Chicago-av., near Grand-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD—FIRST STATION THIS side Lake Forest; same trains, with more commanding position; commutation, 13 cents. New houses, from $500 to $4,000, small or no payments down; $175 to $600 yearly, including interest. All of the lots are covered with fine old shade trees. Either of houses would rent for more than I ask for them in Chicago, no nearer centre of business by horse cars than these are by steam. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.; residence, Highwood.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—80x297 FEET ON GREENwood-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. Very easy payments to party who will build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—¼-ACRE LOTS IN WESTFALL'S SUB. lake shore; beautiful lots. Apply to H. J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT AND NEAR Cornell, in tracts to suit. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 5, 10, OR 15 acres, at a bargain. Must be sold before the 15th of May. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison.

FOR SALE—3 ACRES IN WHITFORD'S SUBDIvision, in Sec. 36, 38, 14; $1,500 per acre. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—25 ACRES adjacent to and east of Morgan Park; two stations on it; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENT—$600 CASH AND monthly payments buys a beautiful, new, 8-room house and 50 foot corner lot close to station and Normal School, … minutes ride, plenty of trains day and night. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN OSborne's Addition to Hawthorn, on C. B. & Q. R. R., only 1½ miles from city limits; are most desirably situated near Ogden-av., graveled drive-way from the city the entire distance. Will be sold in monthly payments from $200 to $300. JOHN O. OSBORNE, No. 133 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—40 ACRES AT A BARgain. Also 8 acres on Lake-st., on easy terms; the best thing on the market. W. R. WOODBURY, 86 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES GOOD DRY LAND, HIGH state of cultivation, 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad, at Hobart; price, $85 per acre, payable $10 per month. Office days, Friday and Monday 9 to 3. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRE-PROPERTY AT Northwestern car-shops; 80 acres of the finest land joining the car property; the best bargain by all odds to be had in that vicinity; also 20 lots on Chicago-av. and Kedzie-st., near Humboldt Park, and 40 lots fronting on Fullerton and Kimball-avs.; no cash down from those that will build. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT at the city limits; all completely furnished; plenty of large shade and fruit trees; close to station; possession at once. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 38, 13.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND CUSTOM MILL, with 11 acres of land, including mill pond, situated 25 miles southeast of Madison, Wis.; size of mill-house, 30x40 ft., three stories in height, containing three run of stones, driven by a 48 inch Dayton wheel, with head of water from 6 to 7 feet on a never failing stream. Also, hog-pens and steamer house, all in good order. Price, $6,000; will take part payment in real estate. For particulars apply at 296 Blue Island-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—25 OR 50 FEET ON STATE-ST., FROM Twenty-fourth-st. south; ½ or all cash if a bargain. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., worth from $8,000 to $10,000; must be a bargain. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 155 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ONE ACRE OF LAND FOR A RESIdence, within an hour's ride of Chicago. Address A 97, Tribune office, stating price and terms.

WANTED—20 RESIDENCES IN THE WEST DIVIsion of the city for customers, varying in price from $2,000 to $20,000 each. S. W. KROFF, Room 14, Major Block.

WANTED—SITE FOR MANUFACTURING; FOUR or five acres in or contiguous to city. Must be convenient receiving and shipping facilities for freight in bulk and by package. Address CHARLES FOSTER, Gardner House.

WANTED—TO BUY AT A BARGAIN, BRICK house, with lot 25 ft. front, in the South Division south to Twenty-fifth-st., on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, or Indiana-avs.; price from $12,000 to $18,000. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!—WE HAVE A cash customer for good building lots. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquires for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A SEWING MACHINE AS GOOD AS new, for heavy work; will sell cheap. Inquire at 105 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines in complete order, at half cost. 228 Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

ONE OF THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON IMproved feed sewing machines, in half cabinet case, for sale; has tuck, marker, &c., and in perfect order; cost $95; price, $38. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL-ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 127 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 PER CENT. FOR THREE or five years on first-class real-estate, in sums of from $1,000 to $20,000; $11,750 on good commercial paper for 60 or 90 days. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—3 SUMS: $5,000, $7,000, AND $10,000 ON real estate. T. A. JACKSON, 380 State-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

$10,000 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER SEcured on Chicago real estate, (or any part thereof in sums of not less than $500), for sale at a fair discount. Address J 71, Tribune office.

$2,000 AND $3,000 IN HAND TO LOAN ON good city improved property. KIMBALL & FEAKE, Foot Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT FRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARket, on corner of two principal streets on the West Side, for sale. Good vessel trade. Address M 24, Tribune office.

A SOUTH SIDE CORNER GROCERY STORE, DOing a good trade. Reason for selling, to close partnership. McPHERSON & CO., Room 25, 162 Washington-st.

A SPLENDID OPENING FOR A BATH-ROOM. There is none in the neighborhood. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State-st.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—A SPLENDID opportunity for any person wishing to go into the business. Reason for selling, wishing to retire from the business. For particulars call from 9 to 11 a. m., or 2 to 4 p. m., this week, at 229 East Van Buren-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LEADing stores in the city; doing a trade of $65 per day. McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL EStablished hardware business that will bear a close investigation. Capital required—$8,000 or $10,000. Address D 25, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.; almost new, with engine and all necessary machinery; 33 vats, color, bate, and lime wheels; sufficient limes, soaks, pools, etc. Stuffing wheel and all conveniences for finishing. Everything in thorough repair. For particulars address PRINCETON TANNING CO., Princeton, Ill.

GOOD RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR sale, fresh stock, about $700; store and 4 rooms, $30 per month rent; other good openings. J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, with or without stock, of the store No. 1005 State-st., now occupied by P. GILLESPIE; possession May 15.

GROCERY STORE, STOCK, AND LOT 24X100, IN A good location, doing a cash business of $75 per day, for sale; cash required, $4,500. Apply to W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

GROCERIES AND FIXTURES FOR SALE; EStablished 7 years; doing a good trade. Apply at 430 West Madison-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLDEST AND BEST family grocery on the South Side, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park. Business $50,000 a year. Has a fine lot of paying customers. No bonus asked. Parties are going into the manufacturing business. Address GROCERS, care P. O. Carrier No. 40.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, CENTRE OF trade; paying business. Also, a manufacturing business. Terms easy. McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st., Room 25.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE IN A FLOURishing town twenty-five miles from Chicago, sales last year $30,000; stock will invoice about $9,000; no competition, only hardware store in the town, a splendid chance. Inquire of McDONALD BROS., 139 Lake-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, WITH LEASE, doing a good cash business on the West Side. Apply at 130 Miller-st., near Taylor.

PARTIES SEEKING INVESTMENT ARE INvited to call and examine Thorp's kerosene cook stove in practical operation at SARD & FOOT'S, 182 State-st. No smell, dirt, or smoke, and costs ½ cent per hour. Exclusive right for any Western territory not disposed of, can be secured by applying to above address.

SPECIALTY—I REQUIRE $5,000 FROM SOME party to engage in the manufacture of one of the most staple hardware articles ever presented to the public. Security given for the investment and a guarantee of $10,000 for the first year. Call or address Room 14 New Briggs House.

SALOON FOR SALE, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS; will be sold cheap for cash if applied for this week. 338½ South Clark-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR sale cheap if taken immediately. Apply at 39 West Randolph-st.

THE ALPINE WOOLEN MILLS, FOR SALE, cheap; located at Council Hill Station, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles from Galena, now in full operation, both steam and water power; admirably adapted for making yarn, socks, and blankets, also cloths. Apply to JOHN E. CORWITH, Galena, Ill.

$150 WILL BUY A LARGE CASH BUSINESS. This is a first-class opportunity, corner location. 233 West Lake-st.

$750 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN LIGHT office business, where $10,000 will be realized in one year. Address M 33, Tribune office.

$15,000 CAPITAL—STOCK OF STATIONERY for sale, with 5-year lease of fine room, low rent; fine jobbing trade established in connection with manufacture of blank books, &c., &c. Would be a good stand for retailing. Stock is staples in office stationery, bought in New York at jobbers' best discounts. About $12,000 will buy. Want business continued here that I may supply future wants at home. Capital of State, splendid business point, sales $18,000 last 3 months; rare opportunity to get good will of a good business for nothing. Reason for selling, too much business on hand. Address by mail or telegram. GEO. W. CRANE, Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, fire-arms, and all goods of value at 208 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DUDLEY OFFERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHing for men, youth, and boys, 225 West Washington-st. No rent paid or charged.

FLENTYE & CURRAN, MERCHANT TAILORS, have removed to their old corner of Kinzie and Wells-st.

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, ALL COLors, made to order in suits for $35. At GRANGER'S, 128 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROCERY STORE WANTED—WORTH FROM $1,000 to $2,000. Call at McPHERSON & CO.'S Agency, 162 Washington-st., Room 25.

HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED FOR ONE OF THE rare Maximilian Dollars? Address B 76, Tribune office.

I WANT AN INTEREST IN SOME ESTABLISHED business; will invest $2,000 or $3,000; or will loan the same to my employer. Address B 75, Tribune office.

INVENTORS, CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 Clark-st., Rooms from 72 to 76 and 49 to 54.

LITERARY—TO NEWSPAPER-MEN AND PUBlishers—Having lately resided and traveled in South America, between the La Plata and the Amazon, I am prepared to write a series of highly-interesting articles on that country from notes taken on the spot. I can also contribute an original Irish tale, of intense interest, in weekly or monthly parts, to a respectable publication. Terms moderate to the right parties. Address M 56, Tribune office, Chicago.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—MARKET FIXTURES—ENtire fixtures, implements, and furniture of a meat and vegetable market, in Burlington Hall, Saturday, May 10, at 10 a. m. MARTIN BEST.

PURCHASERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS IN business, manufacturing, dock, residence, or suburban property, are invited to examine lists at FRED L. FAKE & CO.'S., 88 Washington-st.

REMOVAL—DR. MARY H. THOMPSON HAS changed her office to 338 West Washington-st. Office hours the same.

WANTED—PORTRAITS TO PAINT IN OIL colors or pastel. Also any kind of artistic work, drawing on wood, etc., etc. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 366, City.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE AND ICE-BOX. Basement 441 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A 4 OR 6-TON HAY SCALE, CHEAP for cash. Call at 1068 and 1070 State-st.

WANTED—WAITERS EMPLOYED AT 82 SHERman-st. not to call.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO COME AND SEE US who wants to make money; we will do you good. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

WANTED—A ROOM-MATE BY A YOUNG LADY; references exchanged. Call at 47 South Curtis-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, TO ATTEND to a branch house in St. Paul; business already established, and a splendid chance for a respectable man to get into a good wholesale business. Address M 26 Tribune office, for 10 days.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and tailor, with $1,000 or more, to take an interest in a clothing business (including hats, caps, furnishing goods, &c.), well established, and doing a good paying trade; a good opening to increase the business by adding more stock and merchant tailoring; in one of the best manufacturing towns in Illinois. For particulars address, giving references, B X, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH LARGE business experience and $2,000 to $3,000 ready cash, with double that amount in addition within the first year should business warrant; would like to become an interested and active partner in some well-established and thoroughly legitimate business. Those meaning business, with first-class reference, may address this day B 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000—BUSINESS well established; pays well; business more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. Address A 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $5,000 CASH in a manufacturing business. Profits will exceed capital invested tenfold within 6 months. Address B 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 to join a good party in a well-established foundry business; first-rate chance for the right person. Call on or address A. B. BALDWIN, Room 30, 122 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $2,000 CASH, to take a half interest in 1,250 feet of ground, at half price. Must be taken this week. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $1,500 CASH in a furniture manufacturing business with good custom. Practice in the business not required. Address F 87, Tribune office.

LOST.

LOST—A YOUNG SORREL MARE, WITH LEATHER halter on; was last seen on Chicago-av., west of Western-av. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to 307 North Paulina, or 201 East Washington-st. J. G. SMYTH.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ON WABASH-av., between Hubbard-court and Harrison-st., or in a Wabash-av. omnibus, between Twenty-ninth and Harrison-sts., on Thursday, between 4 and half-past 5 p. m. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MRS. ARTHUR MITCHELL, No. 50 Twenty-eighth-st.

LOST—FROM HALPINE-ST. AND BLUE ISLAND-av., Monday evening, a 6-year old red mare, lame in right hind leg, weight about 900 lbs. $5 reward for information or return to 64 Cooledge-st. E. WENDEL & CO.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS, WEST OR SOUTH SIDE, May 7. Finder please return to 70 LaSalle-st., Room 6, or address SAMUEL NELSON, same place.

LOST—IN THE HYDE PARK NOON TRAIN, ON Thursday, May 8, a pocket-book containing a bank certificate of deposit, and other items. A reward will be given for return of same to Central National Bank, Washington-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG, with a strap on; answers to the name Fannie. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return the same to 62 River-st., corner South Water. HARMON, MESSER & CO.

$15 REWARD—LOST, SOMEWHERE ON WAbash-av., about two months ago, a lady's necklace; spring-wire pattern. The above reward will be paid upon return of the chain. Address T 54, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. JAMES G. TATE, LATE OF Canada, please address FLORENCE TATE, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—B. R. SATURDAY, 10 A. M., SAME place. Did not see you Monday. B.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY R. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.:
Hamilton-av., 20 and 22, new bricks, 11 rooms, $60.
Adams-st., 991, 993, and 995, 2-story frames, $40; 8 rooms, newly papered and painted.
Adams-st., third house, south front, west of Western-av., $45.
Van Buren-st., 766, cottage, 6 rooms.
North Peoria-st., 144, cottage, 6 rooms, $37.50.
Hubbard-st., 438 and 438½, 2-story, 9 rooms, cheap; will rent them in tenements if desired.
Third-av., 117, 13 rooms, $75.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 136 WALNUT-ST., 10 rooms, convenient and in good repair; good barn. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE 43 CENTRE-av.; possession given immediately; also three good office rooms 328 West Madison-st. Apply to Dr. N. S. BARNES, 328 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—HOUSES—NO. 24, 26, 28 AND 30 ON Thirty-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs., in good repair, at reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM HOUSE, $20; 6-ROOM house, $25; good neighborhood. C. W. DEAN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURnished, with modern improvements, near Twenty-second-st., or the house may be rented and furniture bought cheap. For particulars inquire at 27 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park; rent, $960. Address Room 22, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—284 MICHIGAN-AV., 14 ROOMS, NEWly papered and painted, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished, or for sale. WM. J. BARNEY, No. 153 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, and two stories, with all modern improvements, opposite Lincoln Park. Inquire of N. EISENDORTH, 154 East Randolph-st., or W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front, No. 191 Ellis-av., furnace, bath-room, water, and gas; very near horse and steam cars.
Also three good houses at Hyde Park, near trains; cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID PLACE, 982 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c. Room in barn for horse. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, 569 Washington-av., 8 rooms, gas, and water, $50 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE, 849 West Adams-st., 10 rooms and furnace, rent $60 per month. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE NO. 19 WILlard-place. 10 rooms. Apply at No. 15 (next door).

TO RENT—PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED house, 14 rooms, one year or more, Cottage Grove, convenient to steam and street cars; furniture can be bought, or owners will board if desired. Address B, Letter-Carrier 43.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 91 THIRTY-THIRD-st., 11 rooms, furnace, barn, $60, by A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st., or GEORGE F. HARDING, 151 Monroe.

TO RENT—IN COMPLETE ORDER, THOSE NEW stone front 11-room houses at the corner of Monroe and Wood-sts. For terms call at 618 Monroe-st. W. D. BABBITT.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN AT 114 Aberdeen-st.; 659 Monroe-st., 9 rooms; 82 Paulina-st.; 7 rooms. Call at 618 Monroe-st. W. D. BABBITT.

TO RENT—A SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, NEW, with closets and pantry, near Twenty-ninth-st. Inquire at 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar marble-front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 330 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 357 West Randolph-st., for terms.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE NEAR Union Park containing six rooms, closets, pantry, and water, partly furnished, new and clean. Call to-day at Room 36, 163 Randolph-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS 414 West Madison-st. W. WALLER Room 2, 326 State-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1029 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick house, 12 rooms, $1,200 per annum. FRED L. FAKE & CO, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE CONTAINING 12 rooms, with lot 80x125, on Calumet-av. This is a very desirable residence and at low rent. We also have an 8-room house. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of cottage, $20; lower, $15; house over store, $18, all 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 15 LAFLIN-ST. Fine neighborhood; convenient and pleasant. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 1½-STORY HOUSE, 10 rooms, large lot, corner Warren-av. and Oakley-st.; park all round; shrubbery and fruit. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—NO 27 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., AT $1,500 per annum; marble front house, 13 rooms, bath, etc.; handsomely finished, and very desirable; will be rented to May 1, 1874, or will sell. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, COMpletely furnished for housekeeping; furniture for sale. Inquire at Fire-Proof Dining-Room, 145 Monroe-st., after 10 o'clock.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; schools, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; cars to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—A HOUSE WITH large rooms, nicely furnished, furnace, chandeliers, etc.; grounds in good condition. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 166 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single; also two large unfurnished parlors, with all modern improvements, in marble front house No. 12 Eldridge court. Also large dining-room, or whole basement.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITES of rooms in marble block, overlooking Lake, No. 29 Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire of PALMER & COLT, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR FURnished for two or three gentlemen, without board. Address N 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping, 235 West Madison-st. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF 249 SOUTH Park-av., with all modern improvements, to a small family.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY AND water. Rent $25 per month to a small family. 361 Centre-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM WITH ALCOVE AND octagon, overlooking the lake; furnished handsomely; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single parties. First-class parties need only apply. 386 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, for one or two gentlemen; everything new. 97 South Green-st.

TO RENT—THOSE DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AND elegantly furnished rooms, by the day, week, or month, can secure them at Williams Block, 85 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND double parlors, furnished or unfurnished; also, furnished lodging room. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, single or en suite, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, at 72 Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen a furnished room. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 245 WEST MADison-st., near Sangamon. Also, some splendid unfurnished rooms in suites or singly by D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—RESPECTABLE PARTIES DESIROUS of renting a front alcove room, with large press and bath-room attached, may apply at 944 Wabash-av., two doors north of Woodruff House; no other boarders.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT HONORE Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room No. 38.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, TOgether or en suite, first-class neighborhood. Apply on premises No. 232 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—6 NICE, PLEASANT ROOMS, PANTRY and closets, with water, just calcimined; two doors from street-cars. Apply 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, THE UPPER STORY OF house No. 81 South Green-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FINISHED LOWER FLOOR of house 817 Fulton-st., 6 rooms, closets, &c.; house, 22x46; rent, to small family, A 1 parties, $30.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, one suite of unfurnished parlors, all newly papered, with modern conveniences. 472 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS TRADE WITH US WAS ALL THAT COULD be desired yesterday, might as well say so; sold horses to go East, West, and South; plenty of good buyers with the cash; bring in your stock and we will make you all happy; also a lively demand for second-hand buggies and open wagons. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

CARRIAGES—JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc., sold at Eastern factory prices, at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st. H. J. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—TEN VERY NICE DRIVING HORSES; all of them very stylish, and some of them fast steppers. Among them are a very nice pair of dapple grays, suitable for a buggy or carriage; one pair of closely matched browns, weigh 1,250 lbs each; a nice coach team. Will be sold cheap, or exchanged for other horses not as good. Any one needing a fine driving horse, should call before buying. 100 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 WORK AND DRIVING HORSES for sale cheap, at Omaha Stables, 167 Michigan-av. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS carriages and buggies just received at Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE, and harness. Shipping Can Manufacturing Company, 46 and 48 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS; horse suitable for a lady; sound, kind and gentle; at barn, 1060 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds; also, one second-hand express wagon, at 263 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE SADDLE PONY. At 74 and 76 Carroll-st.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE COUNTRY, A VERY choice lot of match carriage teams; also, a fine lot of single roadsters, at the Sherman House Stables, in the rear of 49 South Clark-st. BEARDSLEY, NEWTON & CO.

ROCKAWAY, PHAETONS, SLIDE SEATS, TOP, and open buggies in great variety, at 327 State-st.; low prices. P. L. SMITH.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BUGGY, OR PHAETON, suitable for a lady; must be a bargain for cash. Address, with price and where to be seen, M 62, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 5, 367 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors of building 85 West Lake-st.; also, barn at 317 West Washington-st. Apply to CUTLER & HUSE, 85 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORES 229½ AND 241 WEST RANdolph-st., and 2 offices and 7 lodging-rooms over store 85 West Madison-st. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 12 Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK LIVERY STABLE 192 Twenty-second-st., west of State; 30 stalls in basement, and everything in best of order. Inquire on premises, or of WM. SKINNER, 13 North Morgan-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES, CONVENIENTLY arranged, with vault, etc. Apply on premises, Room 22, 163 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR SALE—A 3-STORY and basement house, well located, and adapted for ice-cream parlors and fine restaurant, on Wabash-av. Inquire at FOLEY'S, 87 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 82x20; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $500 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, CORNER HALSTED AND O'Brien-st.; best location in the city for a good barber shop. Apply at 490 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD. Also one small and well-lighted basement; one brick store and basement, with suite of 5 rooms. Apply on the premises to E. F. BOSLEY.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF HOUSE 169 WEST Adams-st. Apply at 75 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 148 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House.

TO RENT—TWO DESK ROOMS AT 175 CLARK-st., corner Monroe, office No. 9; good light; prices very low.

TO RENT—STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV., STORE on West Kinzie-st., also a cottage. Apply at 334 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 119, 121, 123, 125, 127 State-st., near Eighteenth-st.; rent only $50 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOME STORE NO. 387 WEST Madison-st., 24x60; plate-glass front, near Curtis and Aberdeen-sts.; rent moderate. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORE 945 STATE-ST., 26x40, OPPOSITE Field, Leiter & Co. Also, store on Twenty-fourth-st., near State; reasonable to good parties. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING ON CORNER of Carroll and Lincoln-sts, completed on June 1, 1873; a good location for drug-store. Inquire of CHAS. H. BARNUM, No. 7 South Canal-st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM ON second and third floors, with or without power, in building 63 and 65 South Canal-st. Apply to F. G. WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 65 rooms, including bath room, water closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS AND OFFICES on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, cheap. Inquire at Room 4, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE SECOND-STORY OF NO. 243 East Madison-st., cheap. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM TO RENT, 84 LA SALLE-ST ROBERT GREER.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT LARGE STORE; GOOD light; suitable for any business; low rent to good tenant. Apply on premises, 77 Dearborn-st., south of Randolph.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 98 SOUTH HALSTED-st., 2-story and basement. Inquire of F. A. QUINLAN, Room 2 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st., or of the owner, 815 West Lake-st. M. QUINLAN.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD repair and in good neighborhood on South Side, by a careful and prompt-paying tenant; rent $50 per month. Address H. C. S., 330 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITHOUT A basement, suitable for a family of eight persons, situated on any of the avenues east of Wabash-av., and between Sixteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts. Address B 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 5 OR 6-ROOM COTTAGE, on West Side. Address, with lowest price and location, VAN, 180 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room by a widow lady; South Side preferred; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address M 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—WE HAVE NUmerous applications for houses from good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—One large room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also, room-mate for gentleman; also for lady; with first-class board; house 3-story brick, location desirable; references.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A COUPLE OF VERY desirable and pleasant rooms, with board; also, one or two day boarders can be accommodated.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—Parties wishing table-board can be accommodated at $4 per week.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished front parlor and 2 single rooms to rent, with or without board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room to rent, with board, to gentleman and lady or two gentlemen.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, a pleasant front parlor, on reasonable terms.

302 FULTON-ST.—VERY PLEASANT FRONT parlor to rent; also, small room. Breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. CORNER MAY—Furnished rooms with first-class board to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE, with board; references required.

426 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—BEAUTIFUL rooms to rent, with board, in a brick house with modern improvements, to parties wishing first-class accommodations; references required.

600 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO NICE SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for gents and their wives; carpets all new; everything first-class; references given and required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED FURNISHED ROOMS with good board (separate or en suite) for gentlemen or lady and gentleman; modern improvements, private family, near Jefferson Park. Address M 20, Tribune office.

PARKER HOUSE, CORNER HALSTED AND MADison-sts.—To rent, a few nice unfurnished rooms for families, with board; also table boarders accommodated; first-class at $5 per week.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, single or en suite; also, partly furnished parlor.

17 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ONE LARGE UNFURnished front room, gas and water. Furnished rooms, en suite and single.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $4.

84 DOUGLAS-PLACE—TO RENT, WITH GOOD board, a suite of nice front rooms, unfurnished.

399 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board. Also, a fifty (50) foot barn.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; house all modern improvements; on moderate terms.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

554 WABASH-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODAtions for families and single gentlemen.

750 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, en suite or single, with board.

867 WABASH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE ALcove room, unfurnished, with board, to first-class parties only.

1017 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, A SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also, furnished rooms for single gentlemen, all with first-class board.

1020 WABASH-AV.—2 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Board for gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for a few gentlemen. Genteel location.

Country.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FIRST-class accommodations in a private family at Riverside. Address M 28, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS WITH BOARD, FOR TWO couples for the season, on Lake Shore, Evanston, with reference. Inquire of H. E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife, with board; also room for single gentleman; private family preferred. State terms. GILLETTE, 133 Monroe-st.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT REASONable terms for a brother and sister; German or Irish preferred. Address M 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE A couple of elegantly furnished rooms, breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner, with a first-class private family, where there are no other boarders; reference desired and best social reference furnished; will be permanent if pleasantly located. Address, stating terms, M 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN PRIvate family; must be first-class. Address, stating terms, T 3, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUBURBAN—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, for the summer, within 15 miles of Chicago. Address T 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN west of Union Park, between Lake and Madison-sts. Address A 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID GOLD WATCH chronometer balance and 18 karat gold chain. Price $280; a bargain. Address M 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO 22 FEET DRY GOODS COUNters, black walnut tops. Apply at 490 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR FOR RENT—IRON SAFES. Address J. W. B., care Bleins House, Chicago. Name place of business and business hours, at once.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD STANDING DESKS AND stools, partition, pigeon-hole case, and other office furniture. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS ANXIOUS TO LEARN, and who will devote his whole time to study, wishes to obtain private instruction in arithmetic and grammar; also the rudiments of Latin and Greek. Address, with particulars, E. E. SMITH, care of J. J. Crotty, at 113 West Wright-st., two days.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GROCERIES AT wholesale by sample; liberal terms given. Address, with 25 cents for terms, P. F. WILSON, 37 Prospect-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COUNTER-MEN TO serve in a grocery store. Must speak German and English. Also, a girl to do housework. Apply to W. F. ION, 251 North-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 17 AND 21 years of age, who has a knowledge of ordinary business transactions, and can take care of a set of books. Address B 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESman and trimmer. Address, with references and experience, Carrier No. 86, City.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN ACquainted with the hardware trade. Address M 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHICAGO SALESmen for Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, to represent us in connection with their present business; our trade mostly established. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 139 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, immediately. Will pay $50 per month. A young man from 18 to 21 years old preferred. Address B 69, Tribune office, with reference.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO KEEP BOARDing-house where rent is paid and house and kitchen furnished. My family and help to board. 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY, ACTIVE MAN able to keep books, to take charge of a first-class light business and invest a few hundred dollars; no risk. Salary $125 a month and half profits. Address B 73, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—COTTON-MILL HELP AT JONESville, Mich.; an overseer for 80 Whitin looms on plain cotton sheetings. None but a man of steady habits and experience that can bring good recommendations need apply. Also, mule spinners, weavers, and all experienced cotton-mill help can find steady employment at good wages. Apply at 137 State-st., between 9 and 10 a. m., or 5 and 6 p. m. S. D. HASKELL & CO.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD CARRIAGE-trimmer. Steady job. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMEN boot and shoe-makers by THOMAS BURKE, Highland Park, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TAILORS AND TAILOResses. Apply at No. 925 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FURNITURE-FINISHERS. 207 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER, WHO CAN turn R. C. and Badger bed-posts, table-legs, etc. Apply at once, in person or by letter, to J. F. ATKINSON, Appleton, Wis.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS, THIS MORNING. Come prepared to go to work. TIGHE & ELMS, 122 Eighteenth-st., between State and Wabash.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 149 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—PLUMBERS, AT 198 SOUTH PARK-av. J. BYRNE.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PICTURE-FRAME joiner. Apply to KUGEMANN & RICHTER, 236 West Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE ABLE MECHANICS, PAINTers; high wages. Apply at 286 West Tyler-st. C. VAN DER PLAS.

WANTED—FIVE UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY THIS week to WM. S. WARREN, 253 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon.

WANTED—TWO BOYS, ACCUSTOMED TO ROLLing at stick candy table. LEVI J. COLBURN, Steam Confectioner, 128 North May-st.

WANTED—TINSMITH, BOOT-MAKER, HARNESS-maker and blacksmith, to start business at Highwood. Splendid opportunity. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER; NO OTHER need apply. Inquire at 72 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TWO UPHOLSTERERS. WM. PARMELEE & CO., 276 State-st.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN at Room 18, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTER to go in country. Apply to BARROWS, CARPENTER & CO., 202 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED OPERATOR for hats and caps at 240 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS. HAIGHT & HOAG, corner Sixty-first-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, WITH THEIR TOOLS, at 7 o'clock this morning. 46 Sheldon-st. Only good men need come.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR RAILROADS, SAW mills, and farms. For particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 101 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO SINGLE RELIABLE MEN FOR picking up and delivering goods for Brink's City Express. Call at 27 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A BRIGHT STEADY ACTIVE BOY, good penman, quick and correct at figures; good memory as bill clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Address in own hand-writing with references M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the West; $10 a day guaranteed. Samples free. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the grocery business; German preferred. References required. Corner Paulina and Mitchell-st.

WANTED—BOY IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE. Must have experience in attending to fire insurance business. Address, in own handwriting, M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ARTICLES NEW, AND wanted in every family; work perfect; sell at sight; good pay. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR FOR wholesale coal trade; liberal terms to a good man. Address B 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW SMART MEN TO SELL GOODS in the city; $3 to $8 easily made per day. Call, or send 25 cents for sample. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS old, to make himself useful about store and learn the watchmaker's trade. Application made by parents at 101 East Madison-st.

WANTED—15 MORE LIVE MEN READY FOR business; light work and large pay. 178 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—10 GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a good paying legitimate business. Call and investigate. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEgian girl for general housework. Apply at office of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machines, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, and iron, the other for second work; references required. 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family, (house cleaning done); a competent person can find a good place at 421 West Jackson-st.; references required.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 84 Langley-st. Wages $4.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, in a small private family; must come well recommended. Call at 130 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, and second girl; reference required. Apply first house on Orchard-st., north of Fullerton-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work—cook, wash and iron; small family, at 1147 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDE OR NORWEgian girl, at 1142 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, REliable girl, to cook, wash, and iron. Apply 855 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, AT 570 MICHIGAN-AV., TO do cooking and general housework.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer; also, second girl; reference required. 533 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL; also, a first-class chambermaid. Inquire at 927 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; A PERSON THAT can cook, wash, and iron, will receive good wages at 823 Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 413 WEST MONROE-ST., A GOOD, competent girl to do general housework in a family of four.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 535 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family small. 300 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—GIRL—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS general housework, and can come recommended. Good wages. Apply at 348 West Monroe-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. Apply at 50 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 21 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework, at MRS. DUSK'S Intelligence Office, 80 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 6 DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT 159 Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, where there are four servants; must come well recommended from former employers; no ladies wanted. Apply to Mrs. WM. H. THOMPSON, 48 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Apply at 73 South Robey-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO CAN come well recommended. Apply at 328 West Washington-st., cor. May.

WANTED—AT 24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR from Madison-st., a good, competent cook.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 602 STATE-ST., 2 good girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid. Will pay good wages.

WANTED—6 KITCHEN GIRLS IN STEPHENS' Bakery and Coffee House, 29 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR THE JOHNSTONE HOUSE, A good second cook. 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. German or Swede preferred. Good wages. 20 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK at 14 Peck-court; good price for good help. Call at 5 o'clock Friday.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO kitchen work and to cook; to the above first-class wages will be paid. Apply at 395 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEALTHY WET-NURSE FOR a child 5 months old. Apply, before 10 a. m. or at noon, at Dr. R. N. FOSTER'S, 451 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Milliners.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD MILLINER. Inquire at 547 Halsted-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GOOD MILLINER at 366 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD MILLINER. Inquire at 547 South Halsted-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHERWOMAN AND A first-class glazer at 375 Fourth-av. Laundry. Apply this morning sharp at 7 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AT 148 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER AT 706 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS AND finishers. PORTER & HOYT, 84 Madison-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SEWING girl, and help to take care of children; must run a Singer machine. 51 North Carpenter-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—3 GOOD IRONERS AND 2 GOOD, smart, active boys, at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—20 OR 30 GIRLS TO ASSORT RAGS and paper. Inquire in the rag store No. 8 Taylor-st., between Fourth-av. and State-st.

WANTED—3 PRACTICAL WEAVERS (WOMEN) on power-looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR PORTER in hardware store; good city references. Salary no object; willing to work. Address F E M, 222 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; can come well recommended by former employers. Address B 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, age 19, as clerk in a store; understands the care of horses, and not afraid of work. Address G L, 197 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had several years' experience, as assistant bookkeeper, or other office work; first-class city reference. Address B 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCery house by a young man that understands the business in any capacity. No. 1 reference. Address B 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL CLERK AND salesman, or any position where I can make myself useful. References first-class. Address M 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING TO DO EVENings, or would take charge of a small set of books, or any other light work. Address B 70, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD TINNER IN the country; will work at steady job for moderate wages. Address J R S, No. 117 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO learn the cigar-maker's trade. Wages not so much an object as to learn the trade. Address B 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CARPENTER BY A young man (Dane) of two years' experience. Address T 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HOTEL COOK. Apply at 386 Wabash-av., second floor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE. He as No. 1 coachman; she as cook or laundress. Best city reference. Address B 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family who thoroughly understands the care of horses and keeping carriages in order; also vegetable gardening; English descent. Address for two days B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, Dane, as coachman in a private family; good driver and understands the care of horses; willing to work. Address B 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (DANE) as coachman in a private family; is well acquainted in the city, and understands driving and taking care of horses. Address B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who is steady, sober, and acquainted in the city. Address T 52, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian; is sober, and willing to work, and has the best recommendations from his last employer, where he worked nearly 3 years. Address B 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN, EDUcated and speaking English, desires a situation in an American family to make himself useful in the house, barn, garden, or otherwise; reference given. M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OVERSEER OF WORK (mechanical or otherwise), timekeeper, clerk, janitor, watchman, or any work suitable for man wearing an artificial leg; wages not so much an object as steady, respectable employment. Call or address for one week A C, 237 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants work on a farm—a greenhorn at the business; not afraid to work; wages low. Address T 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIvate family, to do general housework; the South Side preferred. Please call at 354 Catherine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress, cook, washer, and ironer, or second work, in a small private family with no children. South Side preferred. Is a good plain cook. Please address M 92, Tribune office, Thursday and Friday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work. Apply at 287 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWISS girl, in a private family, as general servant, or to take care of children. Can speak French, German, and English. Apply at 171 Throop-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A FAMILY on the North Side to do sewing and second work. Apply at 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do second or general housework; reference if required. Call to-day 342 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman to do the housework of a small family. Address B 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, trustworthy woman, in a small family, in city or country. Wages no object, but a permanent situation. Call at 114 Ewing-st., near Jefferson and Polk-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL AMERICAN family, where the services of a first-class American girl can be appreciated and treated as one of the family. Address B 78, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; fits dresses and wrappers; good references. Address M 40, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced laundress, in a private family or private boarding house. Can give first-class references. South Side preferred. Address T 5, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY OF experience as housekeeper willing to make herself useful. Call at 227 Fulton-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE WHO CAN furnish the best of references. Apply at 229 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET-NURSE. Apply at 440 West Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go to Europe with a family as dry-nurse or servant; speaks both languages well, and can furnish good recommendations. Please address MRS C S, grocery store at 137 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist, or to do any kind of writing; references given if required. Address M 12, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—2,400 FEET ON THE BLUFF, AT Washington Heights, and within 600 feet of Morgan Park, and near the Military School and proposed $[?],000 church, with sidewalk from depot; streets and trees, etc. Will take a good improved farm.
18 lots at Sixty-first-st., Englewood, for small cottage.
32 lots at South Lynne for improved farm.
100 lots, Forty-seventh-st., 1 block from Boulevard—for good improved farm.
60 lots southwest of Brighton, and near Boulevard, for improved farm.
All the above are good property, and will be exchanged at fair prices. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT; ALSO 8 acres of nice land; also inside city lots. L. H. WHITNEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE 7-ACRE TRACT FOR good residence in good location, either West or North Side. Will pay some cash. Address W 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,600 trees; will pay its cost in 3 years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property; price, $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SOME DESIRABLE city business property to exchange for a farm or a residence. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH CANAL-st., near Harrison; will exchange for house and lot or good farm within 60 miles of Chicago; also, some choice lots on State-st. to exchange for improved city property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHOICE BUILDING brick for second-hand top buggy. Reply to M 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 9 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 344 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $25,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SILVER WATCH FREE—$10 a day easy, on small capital; double samples 25 cents; particulars free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—HEWITT'S FLUTING, POLishing, and band iron combined; fluted any length. Some county agencies open. Good pay. 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $12 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHAMPION fluting and smoothing iron; the best one made. CHAMPION FLUTING-IRON COMPANY, 61 Third-av.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO KNOW THAT CHAS. Heck, wholesale dealer in books and prize packages, has removed to No. 152 East Quincey-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—ON HALSTED-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, May 6, a pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner can have property by identifying, and paying for this advertisement. Call at 635 West Lake-st.

THE EQUITABLE.

The Master's Reports Completed as to the Persons Indebted for Unpaid Capital.

A Specimen Brick from the Pile of Unwilling Witnesses, and Evidence.

The Modes Resorted to to Discover the Names of Honorable Citizens Who Must Be Compelled to Pay Up.

The Master in Chancery of the United States District Court, H. W. Bishop, Esq., has now reported on the various causes brought by the Equitable Insurance Company against the stockholders; and the attorney, O. H. Horton, Esq., will, to-day or to-morrow, apply to the Court for decrees against some twenty-two or twenty-four stockholders.

The evidence of the Secretary, O. W. Barrett, showed that the capital stock was $200,000. The Company could not be organized until 5 per cent was paid. An assessment of 20 per cent was made, of which the 5 per cent was paid at once, and the 15 per cent within a few months. Witness did not know how many dividends were paid, but he knew the percentage of dividends declared, namely, 30 per cent. These dividends were not paid, but applied to reducing the stock notes for the entire amount of stock subscribed. Sales of stock were not effected by transfer; but when a holder sold his stock he gave up his certificates, and his notes were returned to him cancelled; and the new stockholder would receive separate certificates direct from the Company, in exchange for which he would give his notes, properly secured and approved. All the books of record of policies, stock, receipts, expenditure, and such-like, were consumed in the October fire, and witness was consequently unable to say how much the Company was a loser by the fire. The bonds and mortgages were kept at the banker's, and were saved.

The question whether the losses by the October fire exceeded the assets in hand was objected to. The witness stated that from the fact that the claims proved up against the Company exceeded $1,800,000, he should suppose that they did.

The question, "State whether or not the entire assets of the Company, including all unpaid balances for stock, would be sufficient to pay all liabilities," and the answer, "Not as I understand it," were both objected to, and the objection overruled. In further pursuance of information on this point various questions were asked, which finally elicited from the witness the doubtful statement that he would not take the assets, and undertake to pay the liabilities.

The manner in which the information as to who were stockholders was got out of witnesses is exemplified in the following examination of the Secretary:

Q.—Do you know J. Young Scammon? A.—I do, sir.

Q.—State whether or not he was a stockholder in the Company. A.—He has been.

Q.—Was he at the time of the fire? A.—I am unable to say.

Q.—How much stock did he have? A.—I cannot say, sir. My impression is that he was one of the original subscribers.

Q.—What is your best recollection. A.—I have, since a former examination in regard to this matter, looked up such information as I could get, from such persons as could give me information as to who were stockholders, and from a man who had been a solicitor for the Company, who I inquired of in regard to it, as to whether he had not some circulars or papers that would give information, and he brought down a little slip of paper, the back of an old policy that was issued in 1864. I guess I gave that to you. From that, and from conversation with him and others, and from the best information we could get, we arrived at a number of names of those we supposed to be stockholders; but of a great many of the parties who hold stock, we have no means of knowing. A great many of the original stockholders held less than $2,000, many $1,000, and some even less than that.

Q.—Had Mr. Scammon less than $2,000? A.—The least he would be likely to have would be $2,000.

Q.—He was then one of the original stockholders for $2,000? A.—I think so.

That is all they could learn about Mr. Scammon; and this conversation is a fair specimen of the others.

The Assignee and the attorney have discovered the holders of about $120,000 of the $200,000 of stock subscribed, and have information that will lead to the discovery of most of the balance.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As an admirer of the high-toned and successful Administration of President Grant, will you permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to suggest to His Excellency the name of Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Cleveland, O., for the position made vacant by the death of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase?

As a representative of the principles of the Administration, no fitter person could be chosen than Judge Sherman. He is entirely qualified in the intellectual, social, and moral standard adopted by the President in his efforts to enforce the *spirit* of the Civil-Service-Reform rules, as is abundantly proven by all his appointments since his reinauguration.

Judge Sherman has already had experience in "using his influence," and would undoubtedly, in a higher sphere, where more opportunities were presented, enlarge his usefulness to such persons as had money "placed where it would do the most good." N. H. H.

CHICAGO, May 8, 1873.

TRIAL OF FIRE-ENGINE.

The new steam fire-engine, from the manufactory of Cole Bros., at Pawtucket, R. I., arrived in this city yesterday. This steamer is to be placed in service along with the machinery of our Fire Department until its merits are fully tested, when the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners will determine upon its purchase. A test trial will be given of the engine on the north pier, just east of McCormick's Building, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, May 10. His Honor the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, Board of Fire Commissioners, Fire Marshal and Assistants, and all city officials, are requested to be present on the occasion.

Prohibition in Boston.

BOSTON, May 8.—State Constables are going about the city to-day, serving notifications suited to the various grades of liquor-sellers. Wholesale dealers are not interfered with, but bar-room keepers are notified to close at once on pain of prosecution. All dealers, wholesale and retail, are warned against selling over the bar. The eating-house keepers are asked what they sell, and if the answer is, "Ale, porter, and cider," caution against giving their customers anything stronger is imposed upon them. The hotel-keepers manifest a disposition to take no notice of the edict, and small dealers only vary their form of answering the calls of thirsty customers. The principal brewers will hold a meeting to-night, and it is reported that a proposition will be urged to send their stock out of the State and suspend manufacture.

The Law for the Issue of Railroad Bonds to Be Tested.

AURORA, Ill., May 8.—In the case of Dunning and others against the Collector of the Town of Aurora to restrain the collection of taxes against the complainants, the Circuit Court of Kane County, on the 6th instant, dismissed the case on all the points except upon the validity of the law authorizing the issue of the bonds to the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, and as to that, granted an injunction pro forma, restraining collection of taxes levied for purpose of paying bonds issued by authority of said law. This was done by consent of defendants, for the purpose of determining, through the Supreme Court, whether the law is or is not constitutional. The case now goes up on that naked issue.

Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The body of Bishop McIlvaine arrived this morning, and was conveyed to his late residence in Clifton. To-morrow morning, early, it will be taken to St. Paul's Church, whence, at 11 o'clock, it will be removed in procession to Christ Church, where the funeral services will be performed. In the evening, the Right-Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, will preach the funeral sermon. Quite a large attendance of clergy from abroad is expected. Bishop Hellmuth, Lord Bishop of Huron, is here, with his secretary, also Arch-Deacon and Canon Balch. A large number of Ohio clergy have already arrived.

CINCINNATI.

Third Day of the Great Festival—Singing by the Public School Children—Grand Classical Concert in the Evening—The Dawning of a New Era of Music in the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—The Cincinnati Festival has now sufficiently progressed to establish certain facts: First, it is a legitimate musical success; second, it will be a financial success; and third, it is destined to have a very important influence upon the condition of music in the West, the fruits of which will be seen long hence. Theodore Thomas' festival has been a bombshell which has broken up the dead lethargy and clannishness of Western musicians, and has furnished them with a better stock of ideas to ruminate on. Better than this, he has aroused the popular enthusiasm, and has already elevated the popular taste. Hereafter the Cincinnati public will be intolerant of sham conductors and musicians, and will demand something better than that to which they have been accustomed. For the commencement of this musical work in the West there was no better place than Cincinnati. Chicago is too cosmopolitan; St. Louis too conservative. All the material was at hand here. It only needed the competent masters to put it in shape, and they came. The works that Mr. Singer and Mr. Thomas have done is well nigh incredible, but it has borne rich fruit. Said Mr. Thomas, last night, in a way which was meant to be a public statement of his deliberate convictions: "The Cincinnati chorus is the finest and freshest in voice in this country. There is a zeal and enthusiasm, and especially a musical refinement, which I find nowhere else. I have no difficulty in making them understand me. They are full of life, and spirit, and elasticity." Such words as these from a man like Thomas mean something, and these words are said in the face of one of the meanest of cliques seeking to depreciate this festival, because the beer element has not been made prominent enough, in addition to the influence which this festival, in connection with the New York festival, has had in breaking up the coarseness which has of late characterized so much of the German musical performances in the West. It is unquestionable that it has also made Gilmore Jubilees impossible in the future.

To-day is in reality the culminating point of the festival. The musical success was apparent at the very outset, at the grand performance of the Dettinger *Te Deum* and the orchestral work in the Fifth Symphony. The immense audiences this afternoon and evening have set the financial question at rest, so that the guarantee fund will not be drawn upon. The weather has been detestable, the atmosphere being sultry and oppressive, and showers having fallen almost incessantly. Still the popular enthusiasm has not abated, but on the other hand is increasing. The matinee this afternoon was mainly local in nature, the Cincinnati orchestra furnishing a few light instrumental numbers; the children of the public schools, about 1,000 strong, the choruses, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Aiken, the Superintendent of the schools sharing the honor of the baton, the former conducting in a mechanical, wooden kind of a way, and the latter in a manner which it is impossible to describe on paper, but which has furnished the Thomas Orchestra with a fund of caricature for a lifetime. The house was literally jammed with people, the aisles and lobbies occupied by those standing, so that there must have been about 6,000 in attendance. The stage was concealed from the audience by a curtain, which, being withdrawn, revealed a spectacle of grace, beauty, and fascination. The chorus seats, reaching from the stage to the top of the building, were filled with the smaller children, the boys in the rear, and the orchestra stall with the young ladies of the High School. The girls, about 600 in number, were dressed exclusively in white, with blue and red sashes in alternate rows, so that the effect of color was singularly beautiful, especially in its strong contrast between the dark background of boys, and the variegated spring colors of the immense audience in front. The choruses were of more than ordinary difficulty for children, but they were sung remarkably well. Added to the delicious freshness and ringing quality of the voices, they sang with all the gusto and impulse of youth, and with so much determination and acceleration that they almost invariably got through before their eccentric patriarchal conductor, who was so frequently lost in sheer admiration of the magnitude and wonder of his work that he neglected his business, and occasionally lapsed into a slow tempo which ought to have suited Thomas' German opponents. The singing spoke well, however, for the condition of music in the schools, and the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded in expressions of local pride.

Mrs. Dexter, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Whitney added to the interest of the programme. Varley sang the "In Native Worth," from the Creation; Mr. Whitney the "Ruddier than the Cherry;" Mrs. Dexter and Mr. Varley "Ye Gay and Painted Fair," from Haydn's Seasons, and Mrs. Dexter the Shadow Song, from Dinorah, in which her execution was cleverly brilliant, especially in her upper voice. In the duo, however, she made a bad failure.

The great feature of the evening concert, which was also largely attended, was the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, with the chorus and Mrs. Smith, Miss Cary, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Rudolphsen in the solos and quartette. The symphony was preceded by the "O Isis and Osiris," the solo by Mr. Whitney, with male chorus; Schuman's characteristic chorus, "Gipsey Life," and Wagner's Weird Faust Overture. Mr. Whitney's aria was preceded by the overture to the opera, after which he sang his number and, rarity of rarity among Bassos, he sang it true to the key and with a dignity of expression and fullness of tone which gained the heartiest of applause for him. Schumann's charming "Gipsey Chorus," with its picturesque accompaniment and descriptive passages, was admirably sung by the chorus, and made such an impression on the audience that an encore was demanded, to which Mr. Thomas did not yield, however. The Symphony success and its performance so far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, which had grown out of its rehearsals while here have been very frequent and severe. The three instrumental movements were given in faultless style, and elicited the heartiest applause, not only from the audience but from Mr. Thomas himself. The outside players fitted in with the Thomas orchestra admirably, and the sentiment of the three movements in every detail of the gigantic progression was interpreted with consummate ability. The hearties applause was given to the adagio. The quartette in the vocal part was Mrs. H. M. Smith, of Boston; Miss Cary, and Messrs. Varley and Rudolphsen, who went through the trying measures without a break, which is praise enough. The chorus did its work superbly, never faltering in any of the trying passages.

Thomas seemed fairly inspired with the occasion. He has staked the whole success of the festival on this Symphony. His usual placid baton was fairly electrical, and its energy and unfaltering decision carried the large chorus along as if it were but one voice. The singers caught his inspiration. The high passages were fairly startling in their force, and the closing prestissimo went like a whirlwind. When Thomas dropped his baton, he energetically applauded the chorus and orchestra before turning to the audience, which was testifying its delight in every conceivable manner. After he retired from the stage, the whole audience rose to its feet, and thousands of voices shouted for him. He returned, when the whole vast multitude broke in a storm of bravos and cheers. Men waved their hats and ladies their handkerchiefs. The scene was an inspiring one. In all his long experience he has, probably, never received such a magnificent ovation before. To-night the beer critics are singing small.

The principal features of the concert to-morrow evening are Schubert's "Twenty-Third Psalm," Liszt's "Tasso," and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Nights."

Railroad Accidents.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—This evening as No. 7 passenger train for Cincinnati over the Short Line Road was passing Woodlawn Station, seven miles from this city, it was thrown from the track by a switch, which had been moved by some malicious person. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured, but nobody else hurt, though the engine, baggage car, two passenger, and one sleeping coach were thrown off the track. The train was delayed an hour and a half. The track is now clear.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Iowa State Christian Conference will meet at Legrand, June 4.

A libel suit for $80,000 damages was instituted yesterday against the Salt Lake *Tribune* by Maj. Molley.

The twentieth convocation of the Episcopal Church of Iowa will be held at Marshalltown on the last Tuesday in May.

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has decided not to call the convention of Western Governors until after the Congressional Convention at St. Louis.

The streams in Virginia are very much swollen by the recent rains, and already great damage has been done. There are fears the floods will be as disastrous as those of 1870.

The President, in consequence of the extent of his Western tour, will not make his proposed visit to Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, but will limit his stay in Connecticut to the time necessary to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in New Haven, next week.

NEW YORK.

The City Treasury Short Seven Millions—Bible Society Report—Personal—Immigration Statistics—The Mayor's Nominations Confirmed—Stokes to be Re-Sentenced on Monday—Bleakley, the Murderer of His Niece, Sentenced for Life—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The gamblers are excited again. To-night all gaming-places are closed by the police. The adherents of the game are discussing the new crusade of the police with downcast countenances, and wondering where it is all to end. Superintendent of Police Kelso says he intends to keep the places effectually closed.

Robert P. Bleakley, who killed Maud Merrill, was this evening found guilty of murder in the second decree, and sentenced to State's Prison for life. Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall made an eloquent speech in behalf of the prisoner, and saved his neck from the gallows. The court-room was thronged with the ex-Mayor's friends, who manifested great anxiety to hear his speech, and frequently during its delivery seemed ready to applaud him. He closed with a peroration, which affected many of the audience to tears. Mr. Hall's friends gathered around him and warmly congratulated him upon his effort.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 8.—The decision of the Court of Appeals, deciding unconstitutional the law of 1872, levying a tax of 3¼ mills on the taxable property of the State to supply the deficiency in the City Treasury, deprives the Treasury of upward of $7,000,000 of revenue, and leaves the Comptroller no constitutional means of meeting the current demands.

At the annual meeting of the American Bible Society, this morning, the Treasurer's report was read, showing the receipts for the year to be $669,607, including $354,067 from publications; $139,454 from legacies, and $125,897 from donations. The payments for general purposes were $656,419, leaving in the Treasury, April 1, $18,889.

Ex-Gov. Morgan sailed for Europe yesterday. He was accompanied down the bay by Collector Arthur, Naval Officer Laflin, Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant, ex-Collector Murphy, and others.

A quarter of a century having elapsed since Dr. E. H. Chapin assumed the pastorate of the Fourth Universalist Society, the event was appropriately honored yesterday in the church, and Dr. Chapin was presented with $10,000.

Since Jan. 1, 126,895 Germans have arrived at Castle Garden.

There was a large crowd at the City Hall this afternoon, awaiting the announcement of the Mayor's nominations. The Board of Aldermen took up the nominations made by the Mayor last Monday and confirmed them all, the vote in the several cases being unanimous.

Gen. McClellan sent a communication to the Department of Docks, this afternoon, resigning his position as Chief Engineer.

Dos Pasos, one of Stokes' counsel, received a letter to-day, threatening him with the direst evils if he persisted in carrying the case of his client to the Court of Appeals.

The anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held to-day. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts for the past year to be $135,430, and the disbursements $119,633.

Stokes will be brought before the Supreme Court, in general term, on Monday next, to be re-sentenced.

The funeral of Gen. Paez takes place on Saturday morning, at St. Stephen's Chuch.

THE DOCTORS.

Third Day's Proceedings of the American Medical Association.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The session of the American Medical Association, this morning, was devoted mainly to miscellaneous business, a considerable amount of which was transacted.

Several new members were admitted.

A resolution was adopted, providing for a committee of three to confer with the Royal Medical Society of England regarding an American representation in the revision of the English system of nomenclature and classification of diseases, with a view to its adoption in this country.

Dr. Bell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Association, the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau, with relations to the General Government similar to those of the Bureaus of Agriculture and Education, is highly desirable, as a means of promoting sanitary science and the protection of public health.

Resolved, That this Association request of the United States Educational Bureau to so extend the scope of its inquiry as to include vital diseases and mortuary statistics in relation to local meteorological and geological influences, and to disseminate the information so collected throughout the country.

The Committee on Ethics reported in the case of the eligibility of the Pathological Society of Berks County, Pa., to representation in the American Medical Association; that sufficient of the charges of non-professional conduct which were made against some of its members are sustained to preclude representation in this Association. Report adopted.

Dr. Toner, of Washington, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in, the opinion of this Association, it would be an excellent opportunity at the American Centennial, in 1876, for an International Medical Congress to consider, and, if practicable, to adopt, a uniform classification of diseases, to be used by the profession throughout the world.

Dr. Chagans, of North Carolina, and Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, were added to the committee to visit foreign medical associations.

The committee appointed to devise a plan for securing more complete reports of work in sections made a report suggesting various changes, and the employment of stenographic reporters, which was adopted.

Detroit was selected as the next place of visiting, to commence the first Tuesday in June, instead of May, as heretofore. Adjourned.

The association composed of gentlemen who crossed the Rocky Mountains to attend the National Medical Convention at San Francisco in 1871 met yesterday, Dr. W. L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, the President, in the chair. The President read an interesting address, in which he adverted to the scenes and incidents of the journey.

Dr. Morris, of Baltimore, proposed that the Association meet annually, at the time of the meeting of the National Association, and that a dinner and ovation form part of the proceedings of such meeting.

Dr. Morris was authorized to make arrangements for such dinner. The Secretary was authorized to have cards of membership prepared, and cards of honorary membership for ladies who took part in the journey.

Dr. Catlin, of Connecticut, was elected President for the present year, and Dr. J. Morris Secretary. The President was selected as the orator for the year.

The Dixon Disaster.

DIXON, Ill., May 8.—Three persons, who were reported missing in the Sunday's calamity here, have been found, alive and well. Their names are Mrs. Peter Carney, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, and Miss Catharine Foley. They had gone out of the city, and were not on the bridge when it fell. This leaves 39 killed. Three or four bodies are still in the river, and search is still in progress for them.

Mayor Crawford fell from a boat this morning, but was saved by the men at work near by.

Severe Snow-Storms in Texas and New Mexico—The Fruit Ruined.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 7.—From the El Paso (Texas) *Sentinel*, of April 26, we learn that that section, and north from there all up the Rio Grande, the most severe snow-storms ever known have prevailed within the last few days. All kinds of fruit are completely ruined, including the grape. The same is true of this section. Heavy snows now cover all the mountains around Santa Fe, and the fruit is ruined. The great lack of water is severely felt here, and agricultural prospects are very gloomy.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Gov. Booth granted John Devine, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, a respite of five days.

The excitement in mining stocks is still running high.

The epizootic is rapidly disappearing.

The head of Chief John Schonchin and those of several other fallen Modocs are being forwarded to the military headquarters here.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, May 8.—In the Assembly this evening, the bill to amend the Usury law was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOT TRUE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—There was a rumor here to-day to the effect that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had joined the noble army of conscience-stricken Congressmen, and had returned his share of the salary-steal to the United States Treasury. Careful inquiry at the office of the Secretary of State showed that nothing has been heard from Cameron on the subject since he drew his money. United States Treasurer Spinner said he had not received a check or draft from Gen. Cameron for the amount of the back pay. It appears, therefore, that the story is without foundation.

JUDGE CHASE'S DIARY.

Among the papers left by Judge Chase in the hands of his biographer are his diaries, which he kept with much regularity during the greater portion of his life. It is known that he was in the habit of noting, among other things, the discussions in President Lincoln's Cabinet of prominent topics while he was a member of it. It is believed that his biographer will give portions of these sketches in his life of Chase.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

A letter received at the State Department from Mr. Lowe, our Minister to China, brings the intelligence that the customs authorities at Pekin had detained a cargo of munitions of war destined from the United States, through China to Japan. The Chinese Government held that they were contraband goods, and ordered their confiscation, whereupon Minister Lowe interfered, and it was agreed by the Government to make exception in this instance, but notice was given that in future all such goods shall be confiscated. After some correspondence on the subject, the question was submitted to a special commission consisting of Chinamen, who decided that goods of this nature in transit through Chinese territory to another country were not subject to the confiscation acts of China. Therefore, firearms, munitions of war, etc., will be allowed to pass through China in American vessels to Japan, without molestation.

TREASURY STATEMENTS.

The amount of legal-tender notes outstanding is being gradually decreased, and it is believed at the Treasury Department by the 1st of June they will be reduced to the maximum of $356,000,000. That is to say, the amount that was drawn from the $44,000,000 reserve to meet the extraordinary appropriations authorized by the last Congress will be replaced. Thus far this week a reduction of $277,000 has been effected.

POSTAL CARDS.

It is now stated at the Post-Office Department that it is not probable that the contract for furnishing postal cards will have to be divided, and a portion of it given to other parties. This belief is based on the report from the envelope company at Springfield, Mass., to the effect that its machinery is in complete order, and that 500,000 can be supplied daily, commencing with next Monday. The contract called for 5,000,000 cards on the 1st of May, but, for reasons heretofore stated, the contract has been indulged.

THE PRESIDENT.

Nobody here seems to have any definite idea of what the President intends to do, whether he will go to New York to attend the funeral of the late Chief Justice, and then go to Connecticut to attend the army reunion, or come to Washington to stay a few hours. He was expected here by to-morrow, as was the Secretary of War, and it was understood a Cabinet meeting would be held to consider the affairs in Louisiana and the Modoc difficulties, to say nothing of various other matters of general importance.

GEN. BELKNAP

has gone to his home in Iowa, and will not reach here until about the middle or the latter part of next week, and it is probable that no meeting of the Cabinet will be held within a week.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Proposed Pooling of the Earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways—Other Railway Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Chicago & Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Companies have decided to pool their earnings from now until April 1, 1880, in the proportion of 60 per cent to 40 per cent. This arrangement excludes that portion of the Northwestern Road which runs to Marquette, known as the Peninsular Road. The agreement only lacks the approval of Tenhave Fryen, the representative of the German and Dutch interest, who is now on his way here from Amsterdam.

OMAHA, Neb., May 8.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of April 11,471 acres of land, at an average price of $4.92 per acre, amounting to $56,446. Sales averaged ninety-one acres to each purchaser. Total sales to May 1, 1873, 714,908 acres, at an average price of $4.28 per acre, amounting to $3,064,877.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—The semi-annual meeting of the Northwestern Association of General Freight Agents commenced here last night, but no business of general interest was transacted. The next meeting will be held at Toledo, O.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—At the annual election of Directors of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, held in this city, to-day, the old Board was re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indiana & Illinois Central Railway, held at the office of the Company in this city, yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Henry B. Hammond, New Orleans; Sidney Dillon, New York; Chauncey Vibbard, New York; H. C. Moore, St. Louis; Charles Dana, New York; William H. Guion, New York; Benjamin E. Bates, Boston; Henry Lewis, Philadelphia; George M. Pullman, Chicago; H. S. Roach, Indianapolis; E. M. Benson, Montezuma; Thomas H. Macaughley, Tuscola; John K. Warren, Decatur. H. B. Hammond was re-elected President at a subsequent meeting of the Directors. There remain five miles of iron to lay to complete the road from Montezuma to Decatur, Ill., a distance of eighty-five miless.

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

Resignation of the Old Board and Appointment of Their Successors.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8.—A report from Springfield, which is pretty well authenticated, states that Messrs. John Reid, Richard Rowett, and Casper Butz, the present Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, have resigned, and that Gov. Beveridge has appointed as their successors Dr. Theodore Canisius, of Aurora; Gen. M. M. Bane, of Quincy; and Judge W. R. Mayo, who represented the Edwards and Wabash District of Southern Illinois in the Legislature of 1870-'71. It is understood that the resignation of the old Board takes effect next Saturday, and that the new Commissioners will on that day assume the duties of their office. It is not known whether Maj. A. W. Edwards, the Warden of the Penitentiary, intends to resign or not, but it is generally believed that he will not remain long, in any event.

AURORA, Ill., May 8.—Dr. Theodore Canisius, of this city, received to-day, from Gov. Beveridge, his appointment as Illinois Penitentiary Commissioner. He goes to Springfield to-night, and, in company with the other new Commissioners, will visit Joliet, and enter upon the duties of his new office next Saturday. Possessed of considerable experience in the administration of public affairs, along with much executive ability, it is believed that his is a most excellent appointment in behalf of the State. Though born in Prussia, Dr. Canisius has been a resident of this country for twenty-two years, is a very fluent speaker in both English and German, and is, and has been since his residence in the United States, a regular correspondent to various German periodicals in Europe relating to American affairs. During Lincoln's Adminstration, he was the American Consul at Vienna.

A Man Killed by His Step-Son—The Coroner's Jury Justifies the Act.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, May 4.

One of the saddest social tragedies we have ever been called on to record occurred on Monday night last near Social Circle. The parties to this terrible affair were a Mr. J. T. Phillips, a farmer, living about five miles from Social Circle, and his step-son, a boy about 16 years of age, by the name of Turner. Young Turner is poorly grown for his age. Phillips is represented as having been a man of bad character, who came from Habersham County to the settlement in question, and married the widow Turner. This young man and two daughters thus became his step-children. He immediately began to treat the girls brutally, and not long since was incarcerated in jail for his bad treatment of one of the young ladies. Last Monday night after supper, and while the family were preparing to retire for the night, Phillips commenced giving the girls instructions as to what they should do next day in a very abusive manner. Young Turner interrupted him, saying, "Don't talk to my sisters that way." Phillips replied, "I'll throw my shoe at her," and suiting the action to the word, did throw it at her—missing her, however. He then began to abuse the young man, who, at this time, was paring his toe-nails with his pocket-knife. After abusing him as much as he thought fit, he ran at young Turner and tried to cut him, when they grappled. Phillips succeeded in choking his youthful antagonist down three times. While he was on Turner the latter commenced operations with his knife, and kept cutting until he succeeded in inflicting a mortal wound. After receiving his death-stroke, Phillips bent Turner's neck backwards, raised his knife and said: "G——d d——m you, I'll cut your throat." He would have put the threat into execution, but for Turner's sister, who threw her arm between her brother's neck and the descending knife, receiving the blow on her wrist. It is thought her arm is rendered useless for life by the wound thus inflicted. Phillips then got up, walked to the door and fell dead. The Coroner's jury pronounce the act of the young man "justifiable homicide." He is willing to surrender himself to the authorities for trial at any time. No one who knows anything of the circumstances attaches any blame to the young man.

PEACE IN ARIZONA.

The Humbled Apaches Suing for Forgiveness.

Prescott, Ari. (April 15) Correspondence of the New York World.

We have peace at last in Arizona, thanks to Gen. Crook, who will ever live in the grateful remembrance and prayers of the people of this Territory. Civilization through the sword has at last triumphed over the barbarism and terrorism that have defied for more than 200 years the power of Spain and Mexico, and for upwards of twenty years that of our own great country.

April 6, 1873, at Camp Verde, a treaty of peace was concluded between Gen. Crook, on the part of the United States, and the Apaches of Arizona, which the people of the Territory have every confidence will be carried out. The details of this surrender I am able to give, having just returned from Camp Verde, where it was made, and where was witnessed the unconditional submission and surrender of five of the worst bands of Apaches that have infested this unfortunate Territory, robbed its inhabitants, and desolated its homes.

The council was opened, at 9:30 a. m., by Mr. Cracky, a Mohave Indian of great influence among the Apache Mohave Indians of the Verde region. There were no beads, guns, lead, or trinkets paid for by the Government in Gen. Crook's possession to deal out on the peace principles of Colyer and Howard,—whose presence here is remembered with lively disgust by the inhabitants of Arizona,—but out of his own pocket this good man made purchases of a few articles of necessity, which he himself distributed among them, and which were eagerly appropriated by them. Cigaritos were lighted by the Indians, and everything settled for a conference. The General informed them, through the Mohave interpreter, that he had been waiting to hear from them in regard to their wishes and intentions for some time. Through their Chief the reply was made that their only wish was peace. At this juncture, a long line of Toodlum Apaches was discovered on the east bank of the Verde River, making for the camp at a rapid pace. This caused for a time a cessation in the proceedings, and in a short time Schuzler Pan, followed by 150 Apache Tonto men, women, and children appeared before the council and lookers-on. These destroying "angels" relieved themselves of their arms and seated themselves in the council; the women deposited the bundles of food and their babes, with which they were burdened, and took back seats in the council also, looking somewhat jealously on their sisters of the Apache Mohaves. Gen. Crook said to these new comers, "If you have come here to make another fraudulent peace, I want nothing to do with you." This in lieu of beads, trinkets, and presents from their great father, a la Howard.

Schuzler Pan made quick reply. He said: "We are ripe for a genuine peace—peace in earnest." The General's American and Apache soldiers, he said, had given them no rest or peace for many moons past—they were weary with eluding their bullets and defying their power. His warriors had been unable to dodge the first, and the second they had given up in despair. They had penetrated where white men had never dared to attempt before; they were almost dead on their feet with continual watching and fasting; hundreds of Apaches, he said, had paid the penalty of death, and the warriors were unwilling to share the same fate, and thanked first the General and second God for permitting them to accept terms of peace.

Another Chief then spoke in the same strain, promising all sorts of good behavior.

Gen. Crook then came in for his speech. He commenced by pointing to his "boys in blue," both whites and Apaches, who had thrashed them into their humility, and taught them through suffering the better part. He told them the soldiers could have hurt them much more than they had done, could have killed many more redskins, if mercy had not formed a part of the great father's plan, who from Washington had directed him to let the Apaches have one more chance to act like human beings and not like fiends.

To this Schuzler Pan made a quiet answer, saying that he was ready, willing, nay, anxious to stop fighting, not from love of peace nor desire to change his former mode of life, but from fear and trembling of those soldiers that had penetrated his country and driven him and his Indians from their fastnesses that had never before been reached by an enemy. He charged upon God having made the Indian heart bad, for which he blamed no one but God himself; but now that Crook had forced them into this, to them, humiliating position, they were willing to accept it and do as he (Crook) dictated.

This ended the talk in council. After it Gen. Crook told the Indians that unless all the outside Indians came upon the reservations they would be killed, and that they must induce all that they could to do this immediately, and impressed it upon them that in compliance alone rested their safety.

Schuzler Pan promised to do this, which promise was concurred in by the other Chiefs present, and they asked for passes to protect their runners from soldiers and citizens while doing this. Del-chaye, one of the worst Chiefs, and his Indians, who are around the Four Peaks, made known their desire to join the peace and forgiveness combinations, and Gen. Crook informed the Chiefs that peace, food, and friendship awaited Del-chaye and his miserable band, and also told them that their agent, Dr. Williams, would give them all assistance on their reservations; that they must learn to cultivate the soil, and in time they would be able to support themselves without the aid of the Government.

He also gave them assurances that the bad whites, whose existence he fully acknowledged, should not be permitted to impose upon them. "You, too," he said, "then must prepare for self-government by putting down the unruly among you; you must raise horses, cattle, and other useful animals that you may be possessed of rights of citizenship." After this talk to the Indians Gen. Crook called his officers around him, and, in the presence of Dr. Williams, the Indian Agent for the Verde Reservation, he gave them his views of how the Indians should be treated. They were to treat the Indians as human beings; to make them no promises which could and would not be fulfilled; to maintain order among them; to instruct them in their simple duties to their God, the Government, and its citizens, and to prove to them that peace was better than war.

It is the general belief that this will finish the war in Arizona—that the treaty will prove one of permanent peace. The manner of attaining it has been very different from any previous attempts. In 1870, at a council held at Camp Apache, when Gen. Stoneman commanded the Department, the chiefs denied that their people had warred upon the whites, were insolent and overbearing in their manner, demanded powder and lead with which to kill "game." Later they pursued the same course with Commissioner Colyer, and again with Gen. Howard—they demanded everything, which was yielded to them, even to the Indian children who had been captured by our soldiers and tenderly raised by the citizens of Tuscon; they were returned to the Indians to be introduced to a life of drudgery and barbarism after having spent years in learning a different life in civilization. This was one of the unchristian acts of the Christian Howard, and one that casts an indelible stain upon his character. Peace did not follow these conferences. Daily murders, robberies, and atrocities of all kinds were committed just the same as before. The attitude of these people is very different now; they come to us and sue for peace on any terms. They have come to understand that the Government has the power to compel them to do right, and that is the only thing under heaven that an Indian understands or respects.

This state of things could just as well have been accomplished a year ago as now, if Gen. Crook had been allowed to go on at first as he has been at last, without the interference of Peace Commissioners. After Colyer, the worst specimen of a Commissioner of any sort, appeared upon the scene and succeeded by misrepresentations in stirring the Indians up to white heat against the whites, Crook, disgusted, left the field and returned to headquarters. Colyer kept up his machinations, sowing seeds of dissension among the Indians, corrupting the traders, and raising mischief generally. Then Howard followed with no better success, and word was given Crook to go at them. And he has gone at them and finished them up handsomely.

Lane Theological Seminary.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—Lane Theological Seminary held its Thirty-seventh Commencement anniversary to-day. Addresses were made by the graduating class. Prof. Henry Smith, of the Seminary, delivered the parting address to the class, and the Rev. A. G. Pierson, of Detroit, delivered the sermon to the Seminary Society of Inquiry.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

To the Workingmen of the United States organized for protective purposes:

The right of the producer to a fair share of the results of his labor, and the infringement upon that right by capitalists and middlemen, was the primary cause of the organization of Trade-Unions in this country. These organizations, at first being merely local in character, have nearly all advanced so far as to become parts of great National and International Trade Associations, and through these (Inter) National Associations have, for a time, at least, lessened the speed of the whirlwind that was rapidly carrying the producing masses into a condition of utter dependence upon the whims of capital.

Through causes which it is needless to here enumerate, the power of capital is daily becoming greater, while we Trade-Unionists are at a stand-still. The rapid and alarming concentration of capital, placed under the control of a few men, and the fact that almost the entire legislation of the country, both State and National, is in the interest of this concentrated capital, giving it almost imperial powers, should admonish us that to longer stand still, means a rapid decrease of our power as Trade-Unions in comparison with that of capital.

While we are kept in continual alarm by the efforts of the *people's* Representatives to enact conspiracy laws against us, by their rufusal to grant us even the smallest boon asked for, they are fostering huge monopolies that are slowly but surely grinding the very life out of the producers. These monopolies openly defy us; they buy and sell our law-makers; and workingmen, resting in false security, are rapidly drifting into practical serfdom to a tyranny far greater than that of the most despotic Government on the face of the earth.

Already the farmers of the West and Northwest, driven to desperation by the bold barefaced robbery of the fruits of their industry by legalized monopoly, have organized powerful State organizations; and while we have thousands of organizations scattered throughout the North, South, East, and West, yet there is no concentrated effort: they are as far apart, except in individual trades, as if the interests were diametrically opposed; and while they thus remain, they are an easy prey to those who glory in their disintegrated condition, but who tremble at the idea of their invincibility when organized as they must be.

What Trade-Unionists have been for years teaching to the members of their trades, must now be taught to Trade-Unions themselves; that is, union—closer union—a common brotherhood pledged to labor's redemption. Let not the failures of the past deter us from making renewed efforts; but, profiting by our dear-bought experience, build up and perfect an organization such as was contemplated in Baltimore in 1866.

We, the undersigned, have for some months past, by correspondence and otherwise, been agitating the question of organizing an Industrial Congress or National Trades Assembly, and believing that further delay would be prejudicial to the cause of labor, do hereby call on every trade organization in the United States, be it local, State, or (Inter) National, on every anti-monopoly, co-operative, or other association organized on purely protective principles, to send bona fide delegates to a convention, to be held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th day of July, 1873. Due notice of the place of meeting will be given through the press.

We cordially invite correspondence on this very important matter, pledging ourselves, individually and collectively, that the organization, when consummated, shall not, so far as in our power to prevent, ever deteriorate into a political party, or become the tail to the kite of any political party, or a refuge for played-out politicians, but shall to all intents and purposes remain a purely Industrial Association, having for its sole and only object the securing to the producer his full share of all he produces.

WM. SAFFIN,
President Iron Molders' International Union.

JOHN FEHRENBATCH,
President Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union.

M. A. FORAN,
President Coopers' International Union.

JOHN COLLINS,
Secretary International Typographical Union.

H. J. WALLS, Acting Secretary of Committee, Lock Box 1045 Cincinnati, Ohio.

In connection with the above, the following is also submitted with pleasure:

TEMPERANCE HALL,
CLEVELAND, O., April 18, 1873.

SIR: We have the pleasure of informing you that the I. G. Lodge, K. O. S. C., have indorsed the call for the Convention to be held at Cleveland for the purpose of forming an Industrial Congress, and have elected Bro. William Salter, of Cleveland, Ohio, to represent our International Grand Lodge in that Convention.

(Signed) JAS. P. WRIGHT, I. G. S. K.
C. C. MOWER, I. G. S.

A MINNESOTA TRAGEDY.

Fatal Affray Between Two Cousins.

From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, May 6.

The same beautiful valley in the town of Homer, that but a few short weeks ago witnessed the tragic shooting affair between Isaac Page and Frank Eaton, was the scene of another terrible encounter on Saturday afternoon. Two cousins, John and Philander Baldwin, both men of families, have entertained a deep-seated hatred of each other for two years or so, owing to a criminal intimacy between Philander Baldwin and the wife of John Baldwin. Frequent collisions had occurred, and the most violent language had been used by the two men. They were known to have loaded guns in their houses for ready use against each other. Latterly each has carried a revolver, and the deed of bloodshed is therefore only the result generally expected by the neighbors who have been cognizant of the scandalous proceedings.

On Saturday, John Baldwin was going home from Winona with his wife and little boy in the wagon. At the well-known watering-place called the Howard spring, near the head of Homer Valley, he stopped to water his team. While there a Mr. Nelson, with his family, drove up, and Philander Baldwin soon followed with his team. Jumping out of his wagon, he approached John Baldwin and kicked the bucket out of his hand. John exclaimed: "That's played," and at the same time jumped back of the head of his horses and put his hand in his vest pocket. Seeing this movement, Philander Baldwin also jumped back toward the rear of the wagon, saying, "By G—d, that suits me," and, pulling his revolver, he aimed it at John, and fired twice. John returned the fire. Philander fired again, and crouched behind the wagon. As he rose again, John fired, and the ball took effect in the forehead between the eyebrows, passing into the brain and killing him instantly. He expired without a word. This ended the tragedy. The other parties went home. Coroner McGaughey and Sheriff Martin were summoned, and went down to Homer on Saturday evening. A large crowd had collected at the tragic spot. John Baldwin had meanwhile returned and expressed his readiness to give himself up to the officers, but as it was getting late, he started home again, leaving word where the officers could find him. The inquest was begun on Saturday evening, and concluded on Sunday. After hearing the evidence, the Coroner's jury decided that the deceased came to his death by a wound produced by a pistol shot unlawfully fired by John Baldwin.

John Baldwin was brought to Winona and lodged in jail, on Saturday evening.

Gored to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 8.—Mary Fitzpatrick, a little girl of 11, while returning home from school, was set upon by an infuriated cow. The animal trampled upon and gored her fearfully. Death was instantaneous.

Returned Their Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—John B. Hawley, of Illinois, and J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, have returned their back pay into the United States Treasury. This statement is made at the request of friends of those gentlemen.

New Jersey Constitutional Commission.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The Commission appointed by the Governor to frame amendments to the Constitution of the State organized today and adjourned till July 8.

Chief Justice Chase's Successor.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—The Milwaukee *News* says that Senator Matt H. Carpenter gives it as his opinion that Senator Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, will be appointed to fill the vacant Chief Justiceship.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, steamers Washington from Brest and Algeria from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—Arrived, steamship Italy, from New York.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The strike of the horse-shoers, employed by the railroad and stage lines, has extended to most of the companies. The Eight, Third, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue lines have employed non-society men.

The Crispins threaten to strike in sixteen shops, which have just been classified, unless an advance of wages is conceded. The lady Crispins, of which there is a large number, strike next week.

The Crispins in Brooklyn strike to-morrow.

Southern Bishops in Council—Vanderbilt University.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—Bishops Marion, Payne, Pierce, Keener, Doggett, Wrightman, Kavanaugh, and McTyiere, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, are in an annual session, in the buildings of the Southern Methodist Book Concern, in this city. They are proceeding actively with their church business, and will probably adjourn their session by the 12th instant.

The Board of Trust of the Vanderbilt University are also in session, and will determine this week whether to locate the same in Nashville or Edgefield.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 8.—CATTLE—The market opens quiet. The supply is 2,704 less than last week, and the average quality not so good as last week's. The range is 5¾@6¾c.

MILCH COWS—Are scarce and wanted. The market is stronger, and sales were made at $50.00 to $60.00.

VEAL CALVES—The supply is falling off, and prices are higher, at 6@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 42 car-loads, being 2 cars in excess of last week. Market buoyant and ½c higher. Shorn State and Western, 5@6¾c; spring lambs, 10@14c.

BIRTHS.

DYBALL—Wednesday, May 8, Mrs. R. W. Dyball of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STURTEVANT—WHITMAN—On Wednesday, May 7, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Edwin Sturtevant and Miss Jennie R. Whitman, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

ROCHER—Thursday, May 8, at 3 o'clock p.m., Auguste Marie Rocher, sister of Henry Rocher, after an illness of five days.

Funeral from her late residence, 724 Wabash-av., Saturday, May 10.

McLOUGHLIN—At his residence, 142 South Green-st., the 8th inst., Francis McLoughlin, in the 54th year of his age.

Solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Church, Saturday, at 10 o'clock, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

FALLON—May 8, at his residence, No. 319 North Market-st., James Fallon.

Funeral to take place on Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., to proceed to the Church of the Holy Name, and from thence to the depot. Funeral by cars. Friends of the family are invited.

DOW—In this city, May 8, 1873, Freddie M., infant son of E. F. and Mary J. Dore, aged 6 months and 25 days.

Funeral from No. 19 Aberdeen-st., Saturday, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MURPHY—At the residence of his parents, on the 8th inst., William H. Murphy, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral from St. James Church, on Friday, May 9, at 11 o'clock a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.

WENTHE—At Wheaton, Ill., May 7, of inflammation of the bowels, Charles Wenthe, aged 43.

The funeral will be held Friday, when the remains will be brought to Chicago for interment.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT 377 WEST WASHington-st., to take care of child 2½ years old.

MACHINERY.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers; resawing machines, saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES—OVER FIFTY IN STOCKS AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE UPRIGHT ENGINE, ABOUT 10 horse-power, in perfect order. Inquire at office of WESTERN BANK NOTE ENGRAVING COMPANY, Southeast corner Clark and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE—A STATIONARY ENGINE, 8x16, IN good order. Apply at 122 Michigan-st., corner of La Salle.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; leather belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 ft. on the river by 220 ft. to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, office of Isham & Ransom, Portland Block.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Chattel Mortgage Sale OF Household Furniture, AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, May 9, at 10 o'clock, At our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.

By order of JAS. B. STOREY.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF Household Furniture, PIANOFORTES, &c.,

On Saturday, May 10, at 9 o'clock, At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION. Household Furniture,

From several first-class Dwellings.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Marble-top Bureaus & Commodes, Bedsteads, Hall Racks, Rockers, Chairs, Mirrors, Ice Chests, Stoves, Mattresses, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Dressing Cases. Also, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 20 Pkgs. Glassware. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, May 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE.

460 CENTRE-AV. corner Blue Island-av.

FANCY AND STAPLE **Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,** TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

Commencing SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 p. m., and to continue every evening at 7½ o'clock until the stock is sold.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

Mammoth Bird Sale,

On Monday, May 12 at 10 o'clock.

Canary Birds, Goldfinches, Mocking Birds, Nightingales, Thrushes, Linnets, Parts and Parroquets, and all other kinds of Singing Birds. Goldfishes, Stuffed Birds, mounted, and in cases and Glass Shades. Also a lot of Stuffed Animals—1 fine Black Bear, finely mounted; Buffalo Heads, Deer Heads, Elks' Horns, &c., &c.

HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

AT OUR REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE WE SHALL OFFER NEW & SECOND-HAND GOODS,

Comprising Parlor Sets, in Rep, Hair Cloth, and Silk; Chamber Sets, B. W. Marble-tops, Plain, and Painted; Carpets, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain; Chairs, of all kinds; Office Desks, Paintings, Chromos, Looking Glasses; Show Cases, Plated, Black Walnut, and Hall Trees; Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Hardware, and Stoves. Also, a line of Groceries. On SATURDAY, May 10, 9½ a. m.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF

50 Smoked Hams,
100 Corned Hams,
50 Pcs. Smoked Beef,
Bbls. Corned Beef,

All in perfect order, and

TWO SAUSAGE MACHINES.

SATURDAY, May 10, at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 21 and 23 South Canal-st.